NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

THE ASSOCIATION OF URBAN SOCIAL AREAS IN FOUR CITIES AND THE INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL CHURCHES IN FIVE DENOMINATIONS

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

This thesis developed from two sources. The first was the writer's interest in the urban church as an institution in the community. The second was his desire to discover a framework in which comparative studies could be made of churches located in different cities.

A recent study investigated Methodist churches generally considered "problem churches" by denominational leaders.[1] The churches studied were located in a number of cities in different sections of the country. As an item of general interest, the social area classification[2] was determined for every census tract in which one of these "problem churches" was located. It appeared that these churches were located in census tracts having certain characteristics in common. The question which logically followed this observation was whether certain characteristics of other churches of the same denomination and churches of different denominations could be associated

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[1] Robert L. Wilson, Methodism in the Inner City (Philadelphia: Dept. of City Work, Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 1958).

[2] Eshref Shevky and Wendell Bell, Social Area Analysis (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1955.)

WITH THE SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS TYPOLOGY.

FOCUS OF THE THESIS

THE MAJOR FOCUS OF THIS THESIS WILL BE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS URBAN TYPOLOGY AND CERTAIN MEASUREABLE INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED PROTESTANT CHURCHES. THIS TYPOLOGY HAS PROVED USEFUL IN THE STUDY OF CERTAIN OTHER URBAN PHENOMENA BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN APPLIED TO THE ANALYSIS OF CHURCHES. AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT CAN BE USEFUL IN STUDYING CHURCHES.

STATEMENT OF THESIS

THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL AREA CLASSIFICATION OF A CENSUS TRACT AND CERTAIN MEASUREABLE INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED PROTESTANT CHURCHES LOCATED IN THAT TRACT.

THE VARIABLES

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WILL CONSIST OF THE SOCIAL AREA CLASSIFICATION AS DETERMINED BY THE THREE CONSTRUCTS OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS AS SET FORTH BY SHEVKY AND BELL.[3] A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS AND A RATIONALE FOR ITS USE IN STUDYING CHURCHES WILL BE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER.

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[3] *IBID.*

The dependent variables will consist of certain measureable institutional characteristics of urban Protestant churches. A definition of these variables will follow in Chapter III.

CHAPTER II

THE COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK OF RELATED URBAN STUDIES

THIS CHAPTER WILL DEAL FIRST WITH THE NATURE OF URBAN CHURCH STUDIES. THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK OF SUCH STUDIES. A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS AND ITS APPLICATION WILL THEN BE GIVEN. FINALLY THE RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS AS A FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY OF LOCAL CHURCHES WILL BE PRESENTED.

NATURE OF URBAN CHURCH STUDIES

THERE HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY A VAST NUMBER OF STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL URBAN CHURCHES, CHURCHES OF A SPECIFIC DENOMINATION WITHIN A CITY OR SECTION OF A CITY, AND STUDIES OF SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS IN A CITY. THESE STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY PERSONS WHO VARY IN THEIR POINT OF VIEW AND IN THEIR APPROACH TO THEIR TASK. THE GENERALIZATIONS PRESENTED HERE WILL NECESSARILY BE BROAD BECAUSE THEY REFER TO A DIVERSE GROUP OF MATERIAL.

THE URBAN CHURCH STUDY IS IN GENERAL CONCERNED WITH A SPECIFIC PRACTICAL PROBLEM. IN THE STUDIES WHICH DEAL WITH ONLY ONE CONGREGATION THE PROBLEM MAY BE RELATED TO THE POSSIBLE RELOCATION OF A CHURCH, AN EXPANSION OF THE

PHYSICAL PLANT OR THE LIKE. WHEN THE STUDY DEALS WITH THE CHURCHES OF ONE DENOMINATION AND COVERS A WHOLE CITY IT MAY BE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHURCHES LOCATED TOO CLOSE TOGETHER AND HENCE COMPETING. IT MAY BE CONCERNED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CONGREGATIONS IN NEW SECTIONS OF AN EXPANDING CITY. IT MAY BE FOCUSED ON DECLINING CONGREGATIONS WHICH ARE BECOMING A FINANCIAL LIABILITY FOR THE DENOMINATIONAL MISSION SOCIETY. THE STUDY MAY ATTEMPT TO DEAL WITH A COMBINATION OF SUCH PROBLEMS.

WHEN A STUDY INCLUDES MORE THAN ONE DENOMINATION IN A CITY, IT USUALLY ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE DATA BY WHICH THE CHURCHES CAN BETTER UNDERSTAND THEIR COMMUNITY AND HENCE TO PROVIDE A BACKGROUND OF DATA FOR GENERAL CHURCH STRATEGY. THE BROADER THE STUDY AND THE MORE DENOMINATIONS AND LOCAL CHURCHES INCLUDED, THE LESS DETAIL CAN BE GIVEN TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONGREGATION. NEVERTHELESS, WHATEVER THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY, THE PURPOSE USUALLY IS TO DEAL WITH THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF THE CHURCH AS AN INSTITUTION IN THE COMMUNITY.

CHURCH STUDIES ARE CONDUCTED BY A VARIETY OF PERSONS. SOME ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF RESEARCH OF THE DENOMINATIONS. THE MAJOR DENOMINATIONS HAVE DEPARTMENTS OF RESEARCH WHICH CONDUCT A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUCH STUDIES. INTERDENOMINATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ALSO OPERATE SUCH DEPARTMENTS AND SOME STUDIES ARE UNDERTAKEN. THE DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY

IN SOME OF THE SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY AND COLLEGES ALSO PROVIDE DIRECTION FOR SUCH STUDIES. IN A FEW CASES STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE BY INTERESTED PASTORS OF LOCAL CHURCHES AND COMMITTEES OF LAYMEN.

WHILE A FEW BOOKS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ON THE SUBJECT, MOST OF THESE ARE PREPARED FROM A PRACTICAL VIEWPOINT. THEY APPEAR TO BE AIMED AT HELPING THE PASTOR OF THE LOCAL CHURCH MAKE HIS INSTITUTION MORE EFFECTIVE.

MOST OF THE STUDIES OF URBAN CHURCHES HAVE A LIMITED CIRCULATION. WHILE A FEW HAVE BEEN PRINTED, THE VAST MAJORITY HAVE BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED AND CIRCULATED AMONG THOSE PERSONS IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH THE SPECIFIC STUDY DEALT. THEY HAVE NOT HAD A GENERAL INTEREST BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THEIR SUBJECT.

MOST OF THESE STUDIES MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF ACTION. THIS IS MORE TRUE IN STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL CHURCHES THAN IN THOSE DEALING WITH SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS. HOWEVER, THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOLLOWED IS AN UNKNOWN FACTOR, PERHAPS KNOWN ONLY TO THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM INVESTIGATED AND TO THE PERSON WHO MADE THE STUDY.

COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK OF URBAN CHURCH STUDIES

A LARGE NUMBER OF URBAN CHURCH STUDIES ARE CAST IN THE FRAMEWORK OF HUMAN ECOLOGY. "ECOLOGY" IS USED IN THE SENSE DEFINED BY MCKENZIE, "A STUDY OF THE SPACIAL AND TEMPORAL RELATIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS AS AFFECTED BY THE

SELECTIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ACCOMMODATIVE FORCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT."[1] ECOLOGY IN THIS SENSE IS INTERESTED IN THE EFFECT OF POSITION, IN BOTH SPACE AND TIME, UPON INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONS. IN THE USE OF THIS METHOD, THERE HAS BEEN IN CHURCH STUDIES, A GREATER EMPHASIS ON THE FACTOR OF POSITION IN SPACE THAN IN TIME. THE REASON IS PROBABLY THAT WHILE A VAST NUMBER OF CHURCH VARIABLES CAN BE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO SPACE, ONLY A FEW, SUCH AS TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, CAN BE EXAMINED IN OTHER PERIODS THAN THE PRESENT.

THE INFLUENCE OF PARK AND BURGESS CAN BE SEEN IN MANY OF THE URBAN CHURCH STUDIES. TYPES OF CHURCHES HAVE BEEN RELATED TO THE ZONES WHICH MAKE UP THE URBAN PATTERN OF CONCENTRIC CIRCLES.[2] THESE TYPES OF CHURCHES INCLUDE THE DOWNTOWN CHURCH, THE INNER CITY CHURCH, THE RESIDENTIAL CHURCH AND THE LIKE.

A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY DATA IS PRESENTED IN TERMS OF SPACE RELATIONSHIPS. SUCH FACTORS AS POPULATION COMPOSITION ARE SHOWN. THE RATIO OF FOREIGN BORN OR NON-WHITES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION MAY BE SHOWN BY CENSUS TRACTS ON A MAP. ECONOMIC FACTORS SUCH AS AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTS AND MEDIAN INCOMES

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[1] ROBERT E. PARK, ERNEST W. BURGESS, AND RODERICK D. MCKENZIE, THE CITY (CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1925), PP. 64-65.

[2] *IBID.*, P.54.

ARE COMMON IN URBAN CHURCH STUDIES. ANOTHER ITEM FREQUENTLY USED IS THE RATIO OF DILAPIDATED DWELLING UNITS TO TOTAL DWELLING UNITS. THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER IN THE CENSUS TRACTS AND THE ENROLLMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE AREA UNDER STUDY ARE DATA WHICH ARE SHOWN ON A BASE MAP.

WHILE MANY STUDIES PRESENT SOME DATA ON A BASE MAP OF THE COMMUNITY UNDER CONSIDERATION, ADDITIONAL DATA RELATING TO THE COMMUNITY ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. THESE TABLES USUALLY REFER TO CENSUS TRACTS, ENUMERATION DISTRICTS, OR SOME SPACIAL UNITS.

THE SELECTION AND PRESENTATION OF COMMUNITY DATA AS REFERRED TO ABOVE, ENABLES THE READER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, SOME URBAN CHURCH STUDIES DO NOT MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW HOW THESE DATA RELATE TO THE CHURCH. FOR EXAMPLE, A MAP SHOWING THE CONDITION OF HOUSING GAVE AN INDICATION AS TO THE PHYSICAL COMPOSITION, AGE AND STATUS OF CENSUS TRACTS OR SUB AREAS IN A CITY. HOWEVER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO RELATE THE CONDITION OF HOUSING TO THE CHURCHES. ASSUMING THAT THE CHURCHES OF A PARTICULAR DENOMINATION DO NOT DO WELL IN HIGHLY DILAPIDATED AREAS, IT IS NOT KNOWN EXCEPT BY SOME RULE OF THUMB WHAT THE RELATIONSHIP WILL BE BETWEEN DILAPIDATION AND THE FORTUNES OF CHURCHES OF THIS DENOMINATION. IT IS NOT STATED AND PROBABLY NOT KNOWN HOW DILAPIDATED THE HOUSING OF THE COMMUNITY MUST BE BEFORE THE CHURCHES FAIL TO GROW OR BEFORE THEY BEGIN TO DECLINE.

SOME OF THE URBAN CHURCH STUDIES SUMMARIZE VAST QUANTITIES OF DATA ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

A study of Kansas City, Missouri which is 86 pages in length contains only six pages of text.[3] The remaining pages consist of maps and tables with data assembled on a neighborhood basis. One study of a New England Methodist Church included a table on the number of television sets reported at the last census six years prior to the study.[4] No attempt was made to explain the relationship between the number of television sets in the community and the fortunes of the church being studied. The impression is given that some of the descriptive data are included in the study simply because they are available.

Techniques Employed in Studies of Churches and Their Communities

Several items of information about local churches are assembled which attempt to relate the church to its community. Three of those most commonly used will be examined here. They are the parish area, the composition of the membership and the occupations of the members.

The Parish Area: The parish area is generally the geographically defined area which the local church attempts to serve. It may vary in size with the density of the population or the location of the church. What a particular church defines as its parish area will be determined by its conception of its function. Thus a church in the central business district may consider the entire city its parish.

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[3] Ernest Mannheim, Kansas City and Its Neighborhoods (Kansas City: The Kansas City Council of Churches, 1943).

[4] Herbert E. Stotts, A Study of the Present and Future of St. Stevens Methodist Church, Marblehead, Mass. (Boston: Church Surveys, Boston University School of Theology, 1956), p. 24.

Another church in a residential area may consider a limited surrounding neighborhood its area of service. A church may consider the entire city its parish and in actual practice be reaching persons living within a very limited territory.

The area served by a church will in some instances be limited by the presence of a major physical barrier. A river or a railroad may discourage persons living on one side from participating in a church located on the other.

The area of service may be superficially defined by making a spot map showing the residences of the members of the church and persons enrolled in the church school. In the more involved studies a check is taken of attendance at the worship services and the residences of these persons is also located on a map. This technique has the advantage of showing the local church where the persons live who participate in the services, whether they walk or drive to church, and whether the church is an institution made up of persons living near it or whether it is a center for persons coming from a number of sections of the city.

However, the area of responsibility for a church cannot be solely defined on the basis of where the participants live. In a study of Hannibal, Missouri, the members of the Methodist churches were spotted on a map of the city. From this a map showing the "parish responsibility areas", derived by the concentration of members of the different churches, was prepared.[5] The map gives the impression of gerrymandering because of its long and irregular areas of responsibility.

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[5] Marvin T. Judy, A Preliminary Survey of Methodism in Hannibal, Missouri (Philadelphia: The Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 1956), p. 33.

In a study of Cleveland, Ohio, the city was divided into 20 neighborhoods.[6] Neighborhoods are defined as "semi-isolated residential areas". "The free movement of population ...is impeded by large portions of land not in residential use and by irregular terrain features which are virtually impassable except at relatively remote points."[7] The area of service for each church is then considered in relation to the "neighborhood" in which it is located.

The parish area then, seems to be defined on the basis of the church's conception of its function, residences of members, geographical area and the presence or absence of physical barriers. It is a descriptive device and is of little use in comparing churches in different cities.

Membership Composition: Another method for relating the church to the community is comparing the membership composition of the church with that of the surrounding community. This is usually done on the basis of age and sex. Comparison is made by drawing an age-sex pyramid showing the church membership and the population of the area in which it is located. Such pyramids may appear on a chart or be superimposed on a map of the city. Five or ten year age intervals or a combination of both are used. A visual comparison can then be made to determine if the two are simlar.

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[6] Frederick A. Shippey, Methodism in Cleveland and Vicinity, 1949 (Philadelphia: Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, 1950), p. 4.

[7] Ibid., p. 5.

The age-sex pyramid is a valuable device for presenting graphically the composition of the church membership. It can show if the membership is composed predominantly of older persons thus facing a doubtful long term future. It can portray clearly the proportion of men and women.

The difficulty arises when this device is used to compare the church with the community. The assumption is made that the church ought to be made up of a proportion of persons of all age groups if these persons reside in the community. This assumes that the church can have a program which will reach persons of all ages. While such a program may be possible for the large church, it is more difficult for a small congregation. The question can be raised as to what degree the local church can be assumed to be a microcosm of the community in regard to these factors. In a study of 15 churches in Camden, New Jersey, only two had an age-sex pyramid which even remotely resembled the community in which the church was located.[8]

Occupation: A third factor which is used to relate the church to its community is comparison of the occupational distribution of the members to that of the area. The census classification of occupations is generally used.

Assuming that the church members are properly classified as to occupation, this technique gives additional descriptive

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[8] Albert S. Adams and George R. Propert, The Methodist Church (Camden, N.J.: Board of Missions and Church Extension of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Church, 1945), pp. 26-43.

DATA ON THE LOCAL CHURCH. IT SHOWS THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND HOW THIS COMPARES WITH THE DISTRIBUTION IN THE COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, IN NO STUDY EXAMINED WAS AN ATTEMPT MADE TO DEMONSTRATE HOW THIS AFFECTED THE CHURCH. NO GENERALIZATIONS WERE MADE AS TO WHAT A CHURCH WAS LIKE IF IT HAD A HIGH OR LOW PROPORTION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS AMONG THE MEMBERSHIP. WHILE THE DESCRIPTIVE DATA ARE INTERESTING, IT IS NOT CLEAR JUST HOW THEY ARE TO BE INTERPRETED.

THE ABOVE SKETCH IS ADMITTEDLY TOO BRIEF TO BE AN ADEQUATE TREATMENT OF URBAN CHURCH STUDIES. IT IS INTENDED TO HIGHLIGHT CERTAIN ITEMS. FIRST, THESE STUDIES ARE CONCERNED IN THE MAIN WITH PRACTICAL PROBLEMS. THE FINDINGS ON THE VARIOUS LOCAL CHURCHES UNDOUBTEDLY ARE VERY VALUABLE IN ENABLING THOSE IN ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE WISE DECISIONS.

SECOND, THE CONCERN OF THE RESEARCH WITH PRACTICAL PROBLEMS HAS LEFT LITTLE TIME AND ENERGY FOR THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS. A GREAT MASS OF EMPIRICAL DATA HAS BEEN GATHERED. YET THERE HAS COME LITTLE IN THE WAY OF A BODY OF GENERALIZATIONS REGARDING THE URBAN CHURCH AS AN INSTITUTION IN SOCIETY. THOSE GENERALIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE ARE ON A RULE OF THUMB BASIS.

THIRD, ALMOST NO COMPARATIVE STUDIES ACROSS CITIES AND ACROSS DENOMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE OF URBAN CHURCHES. SUCH STUDIES WOULD NOT GENERALLY BE CONCERNED WITH ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS. THEY WOULD ALSO BE DIFFICULT TO CONDUCT IN AN ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK. THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IS GENERALLY DESCRIPTIVE IN REGARD TO BOTH THE CHURCH AND ITS COMMUNITY.

Social Area Analysis

A metropolitan area is made up of a number of diverse communities. Recognizing this, Louis Wirth has referred to the city as "a mosaic of social worlds" and pointed out that the different sections of the city can be conceived as separate worlds with the transition between them being sometimes rather abrupt. These different areas contain different populations, sub-cultures, ways of life and social organization.[9]

This diversity of urban sub-areas is generally recognized. Every city has its section where the "best" people live and an area which is frequently referred to as "the other side of the tracks." There are areas which are occupied predominantly by Negro or Jews. There are parts where most of the inhabitants live in family units and other sections where there is a high proportion of unmarried adults. There are wholesale and retail business districts, industrial and warehouse areas.

A number of urban studies have demonstrated patterns in urban development and structure. The first, the concentric zone pattern, has already been noted. A second is the sector pattern described by Homer Hoyt.[10] A third is the multiple nuclei theory of Chauncy D. Harris and Edward L. Ullman.[11] Another method of analysis of differences between urban sub-areas has been developed in recent years. This method, social area analysis has been set forth by Shevky and Williams[12] and by Shevky and Bell.[13]

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[9] Louis Wirth, Community Life and Social Policy (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1926). pp. 126-128.

[10] Homer Hoyt, The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities (Washington, D.C.: Federal Housing Authority, 1939).

[11] Chauncy D. Harris and Edward L. Ullman, "The Nature of Cities, "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 242 (November 1945), pp. 7-17

Social area analysis is an attempt to utilize the census tract statistics to develop a typology for the analysis of urban sub-areas. The 32 census tract variables which are available for either the entire population or for the 20% sample were divided into three groups, those relating to economic, family and ethnic characteristics. The variables were first classified by inspection and later submitted to empirical tests.[14]

Three indexes were constructed from some of the variables in the above groups. The first used the economic variables of occupation and education, and was referred to as social rank index.

> The construct of social rank is specified from the changing distribution of skills in the development of modern society as a significant differentiating factor among individuals and sub-populations in modern society at one point in time. Individuals and groups are seen as being significantly differentiated with respect to one of the long term trends which has been important in the development of modern society.[15]

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[12] Eshref Shevky and Marilyn Williams, The Social Areas of Los Angeles (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1948).

[13] Eshref Shevky and Wendell Bell, Social Area Analysis (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1955).

[14] Wendell Bell, "Economic, Family and Ethnic Status: An Empirical Test," American Sociological Review, 20 (February 1955), pp.45-52.

[15] Eshref Shevky and Wendell Bell, op. cit., p. 17

THE RATIO OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS, OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS, AND LABORERS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WAS USED TO COMPUTE AN OCCUPATIONAL SCORE. AN EDUCATIONAL SCORE WAS COMPUTED BY FINDING THE RATIO OF PERSONS WHO HAD COMPLETED EIGHT YEARS OF SCHOOLING OR LESS TO THE TOTAL PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER. THE OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL RATIOS WERE COMBINED INTO A SINGLE NUMBER WHICH RANGED FROM ONE TO 100 STANDARDIZED ON LOS ANGELES 1940.[16] AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE ABOVE OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED EIGHT YEARS OF SCHOOLING OR LESS WERE AT THE LOW END OF THE SCALE.

THE SECOND INDEX MEASURES VARIABLES RELATING TO FAMILY LIFE AND IS CALLED THE URBANIZATION INDEX. IT ATTEMPTS TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN SUB-AREAS AT A GIVEN POINT IN TIME.

> THIS CURRENT DIFFERENTIATING FACTOR IS DERIVED FROM THE CHANGING STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY....TWO COMPONENTS OF THIS MAJOR TREND ARE MEASURED BY AN INDEX OF URBANIZATION COMPOSED OF A MEASURE OF FERTILITY, WHICH REFLECTS CHANGES IN THE RELATION OF THE POPULATION TO THE ECONOMY AND CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE FAMILY, AND MEASURES OF HOUSE TYPE AND WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE, WHICH REFLECT CHANGES IN THE FUNCTION AND STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY.[17]

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[16] *IBID.*, PP. 54-55.

[17] *IBID.*, P. 17

The components mentioned above are defined as follows: The first is the fertility ratio which is the number of children per thousand females age 15 through 44. The second is women in the labor force which is the number of females in the labor force per 1,000 females 14 years old or over. The third is the single family dwelling units ratio or the number of single family dwelling units per 1,000 dwelling units of all types. These three scores were arranged to form a number from 1 to 100 standardized on Los Angeles 1940.[18] Tracts with a high fertility, a low proportion of employed women and a high proportion of single family dwelling units scored low.

The third index is segregation or ethnicity.

> Again a dimension for the analysis of the differentiation of modern society at a given point in time is selected because it reflects in structural terms a major trend which has significantly determined the present character of that society. This trend is composed of changes in the composition of the population which are manifested by redistribution of the population in space, alteration in the age and sex composition, and the isolation of groups.
>
> Variables composing the index of segregation measure differences in individuals and groups which reflect this trend. For a sub-population the relative concentration of specified ethnic groups, i.e. members of the "new" migration and nonwhites, is the index of segregation.[19]

The persons included in this index are those designated Negro, "other races" and foreign born from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yougoslavia, U.S.R.R., Lithuania, Finland,

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[18] Ibid., pp. 55-56

[19] Ibid., p. 18

Rumania, Greece, Italy, Other Europe, Asia, French Canada, Mexico and other America.[20] A census tract is defined as having a high index of segregation or "segregated" if it has a higher proportion of the above persons than the city as a whole.

The three indexes are used as distinct properties of urban sub-communities; consequently they could not simply be added together. A method has been devised to use them simultaneously in analysis. This has been done by the use of the graph shown in Figure I. A social attribute or space is constructed which is bounded by the indexes of social rank and urbanization. Census tracts which are near each other in the social area diagram would therefore have similar configurations of scores on the social rank and urbanization indexes. These tracts are grouped together by divisions which segment each index into four parts. The social space has been segmented by dividing the indexes of social rank and urbanization at the scores of 25, 50 and 75.[21] Thus there is a possibility of 16 groupings of census tracts populations. These groupings are different social types of census tract populations. These types are also called "social areas." The term social is used because the properties of the areas dealt with are social properties. The term area is employed because geometric space is utilized. Figure I will be referred to as a "social area diagram".

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[20] *Ibid.*, p. 56-57.

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

A number and a letter have been assigned to each of the sixteen social areas shown on the diagram. For example, social area 4D contains tracts having high social rank and high urbanization. Social area 4A has the same social rank as 4D but low urbanization. Likewise social area 4A varies from 1A but it is the social rank which is different while urbanization is constant.

The third index, segregation or ethnicity, is added to show the census tracts which have a high proportion of American racial and nationality minority groups. Tracts whose population is comprised of a higher proportion of these groups than the city are defined as having high indexes of segregation and are given an "S" along with the letter and number described above. In the social area diagrams which show the location of the tracts, those with high indexes of segregation will be shown with an "X" and those with a low index of segregation will be indicated with a filled in circle. In the diagrams which present numerical data, the figures representing tracts with a high index of segregation will be presented in italics.

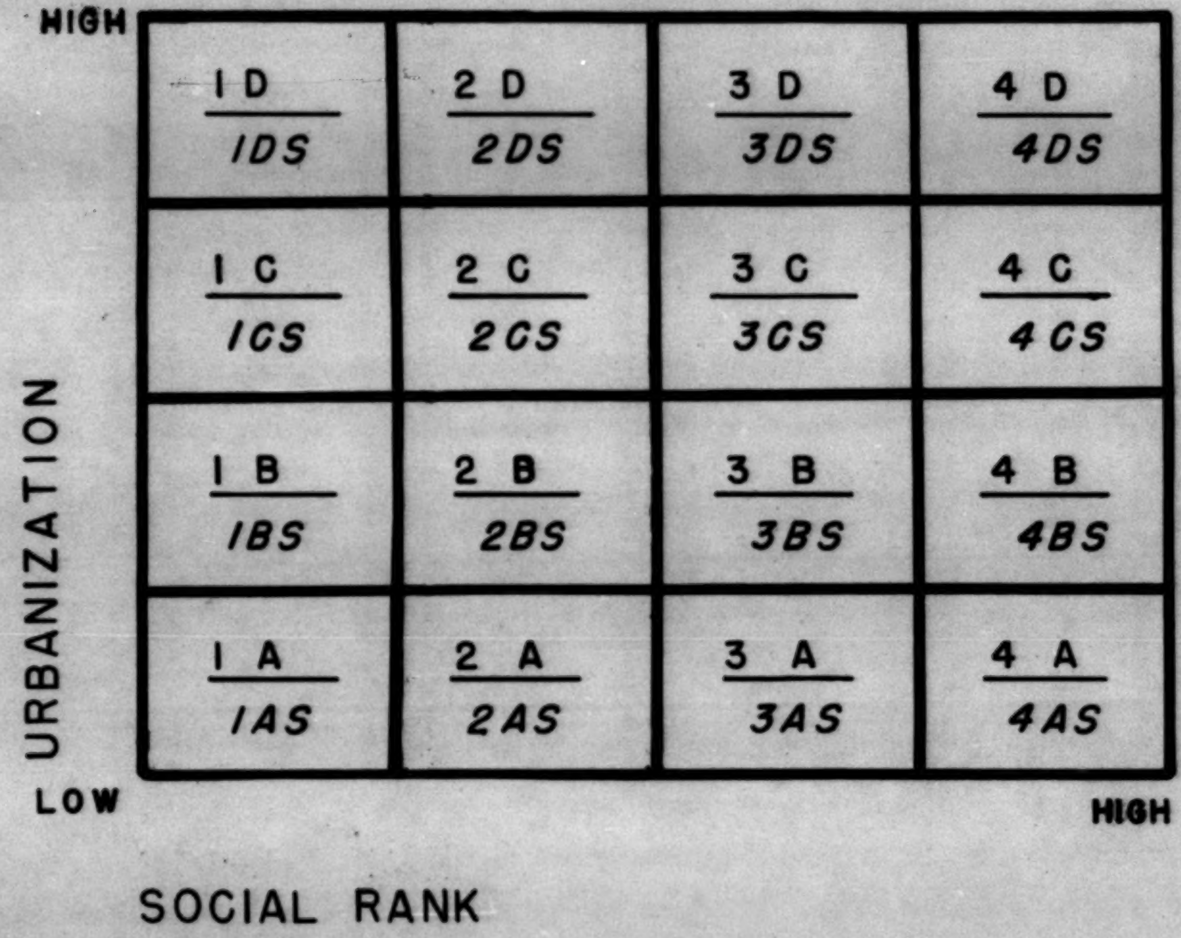
Thus there are thirty-two possible social areas or types of urban sub-areas: 1A, 1B . . . 4C, 4D and 1AS, 1BS. . . 4CS, 4DS. These are shown on the social area diagram on Figure 1 on the next page.

The Use of Social Area Analysis

To date a number of urban studies have been conducted in the social area framework. Patterns have been found in the relationship between the sex ratio and the social areas in both

FIGURE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIAL AREAS BY SOCIAL RANK, URBANIZATION AND SEGREGATION


HIGH
URBANIZATION
LOW
HIGH
SOCIAL RANK

1 D *1DS*	2 D *2DS*	3 D *3DS*	4 D *4DS*
1 C *1CS*	2 C *2CS*	3 C *3CS*	4 C *4CS*
1 B *1BS*	2 B *2BS*	3 B *3BS*	4 B *4BS*
1 A *1AS*	2 A *2AS*	3 A *3AS*	4 A *4AS*

S: INDICATES SEGREGATED TRACTS

Los Angeles and San Francisco. The sex ratio varies directly with urbanization at low levels of social rank, varies inversely with urbanization at high levels of social rank, and varies inversely with social rank at all levels of urbanization.[22]

The age distribution showed differentiation by social area. The percentage of persons in the older age groups increased with social rank and increased with urbanization. The percentage of persons under 15 years of age decreased with social rank and urbanization.[23]

A study of social participation of persons living in different social areas showed correspondingly different patterns. Men living in high social rank areas when compared to those living in low social rank neighborhoods, belong to a greater number of formal associations, attend formal meetings more frequently, and are more likely to hold office in such groups. They also have a greater proportion of their memberships in general interest types of associations.[24] This study also indicated that men living in areas of low urbanization when compared with men living in high urbanization areas are less isolated from informal group participation, have more social contacts with neighbors and kin and are more likely to have met their

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[22] Wendell Bell, "The Social Areas of the San Francisco Bay Region", American Sociological Review, 18 (February, 1953), pp. 39-47.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Wendell Bell and Maryanne T. Force, "Urban Neighborhood Types and Participation in Formal Associations", American Sociological Review, 21 (February, 1956), pp. 25-34.

FRIENDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

In a study of four tracts in four social areas of Los Angeles, Greer held social rank and ethnicity constant and varied urbanization widely.[25] From interviews in these areas, it was concluded that the greater amount of family life in a neighborhood, the more neighboring, the more persons who have friends in the area, the larger proportion of persons who belong to formal associations in the area, the more husbands who belong to organizations meeting in the area, and the more persons could name at least one local leader. Persons living in a low urbanization neighborhood when compared to persons in an area of high urbanization, are more likely to think of their neighborhood as a little community, or like a small town. They are more committed to remaining in the community and are less likely to speak of their neighbors as nice people who leave you alone.

In a study of 1,107 petitioners for change of name in Los Angeles County, it was found that when compared to the general population, the persons changing their name were more likely to live in areas which rated high on the social rank scale, high on urbanization and low in ethnicity.[26] This

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[25] Scott Greer, "Urbanism Reconsidered: A Comparative Study of Local Areas in a Metropolis", American Sociological Review, 21 (February, 1956), pp. 19-25.

[26] Leonard Broom, Helen P. Beem and Virginia Harris, "Characteristics of 1,107 Petitioners for Change of Name" American Sociological Review, 20 (February, 1955), pp. 33-39.

SUGGESTS THAT SUCH PERSONS MAY BE UPWARDLY MOBILE AND ARE SEEKING TO BREAK AWAY FROM SOME PARTICULAR ETHNIC GROUP.

IN ANOTHER STUDY THE UTILITY OF THIS METHOD WAS DEMONSTRATED FOR THE DIFFERENTIATION OF AN ETHNIC GROUP.[27] JEWISH NEIGHBORHOODS IN LOS ANGELES ARE FOUND IN THE UPPER RANGES OF URBANIZATION AND IN THE FULL RANGE OF SOCIAL RANK. THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN SURVEY[28] HAS MADE EXTENSIVE USE OF THIS TYPOLOGY ALTHOUGH COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA IS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

FROM THE EXAMPLES CITED ABOVE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS HAS GIVEN EVIDENCE OF BEING A USEFUL FRAMEWORK IN WHICH TO CAST URBAN STUDIES. IT IS THEREFORE SUGGESTED THAT THIS FRAMEWORK CAN BE UTILIZED FOR A STUDY OF URBAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

A CONSIDERATION OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS FOR A STUDY OF URBAN CHURCHES

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS WHY SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS MIGHT BE USED IN THE STUDY OF URBAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES. THESE ARE INHERENT IN THE NATURE OF THE INDEXES OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS.

SOCIAL RANK: THIS INDEX ATTEMPTS TO MEASURE ECONOMIC STATUS

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[27] LEONARD BROOM AND ESHREF SHEVKY, "THE DIFFERENTIATION OF AN ETHNIC GROUP", AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 14 (AUGUST, 1949), PP. 476-481.

[28] PATH OF PROGRESS FOR METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS (ST. LOUIS: METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS SURVEY, 1957).

BASED ON OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION. IT IS KNOWN THAT SOME CHURCHES ARE CONSIDERED AS HAVING HIGH PRESTIGE IN THE COMMUNITY, WHILE OTHERS DO NOT ENJOY SUCH PRESTIGE. CHURCHES IN AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN LOWER STATUS OCCUPATIONS AND LESS FORMAL EDUCATION SHOULD DIFFER FROM CHURCHES IN AREAS OF OTHER TYPES. IT IS THEREFORE POSSIBLE THAT THERE WILL BE A MEASUREABLE DIFFERENCE IN CHURCHES IN AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL RANK.

URBANIZATION: THIS INDEX DEALS WITH FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS. THE CHURCH PLACES A GREAT DEAL OF EMPHASIS ON THE FAMILY AS THE IDEAL LIVING UNIT. THIS IS SEEN IN SPECIAL FAMILY WEEK EMPHASIS AND PERIODICALS WHICH ARE INTENDED FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY. IT CAN BE ASSUMED THAT THERE WILL BE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHURCHES LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION WHERE FEWER PERSONS LIVE IN FAMILY UNITS AND THERE ARE FEWER CHILDREN, WHEN COMPARED TO THOSE IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION WHERE MORE PERSONS LIVE IN FAMILY UNITS AND THERE IS A HIGH PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

SEGREGATION: THE RACIAL AND NATIONALITY GROUPS WHICH CAUSE A TRACT TO BE DEFINED AS SEGREGATED ARE THOSE WHICH ARE NOT USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE NUMBERS IN THE MAJOR PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS OR IN THE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE CHURCHES OF THESE DENOMINATIONS. THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEGRO CHURCH MEMBERS ARE MEMBERS OF NEGRO CONGREGATIONS. THE EURPOEAN GROUP INCLUDED IN THIS INDEX HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH EITHER THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OR THE ORTHODOX CHURCHES. IT IS THEREFORE ASSUMED THAT PROTESTANT CHURCHES LOCATED IN AREAS WITH A HIGH INDEX OF SEGREGATION WILL DIFFER FROM CHURCHES IN TRACTS HAVING A LOW DEGREE OF SEGREGATION.

Because of the manner in which social area analysis is constructed, comparative studies of churches in different cities are possible. A census tract which has a certain score on the social area analysis indexes can be assumed to be similar to a tract in another city which attains similar scores on the same indexes. Therefore a method is available which will permit comparison of phenomena occuring in such tracts. For example, it is possible to compare all churches which are located in tracts in social area 4B in a number of cities.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter will set forth the methodology used in testing the afore stated thesis.

Cities Included in the Sample

Four cities are included in this study. They are: Kansas City, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Toledo, Ohio.

City in terms of this study, is defined as the incorporated area as it existed in 1950. The urbanized area around the city is not included although all of the above cities have extensive suburban developments. In two of the cities (Milwaukee and Kansas City) a portion of the suburban area is tracted. Even in these two, many individual suburban census tracts incorporate such a large area that there is doubt if social area analysis would yield meaningful results.

The four cities selected for inclusion in this study are of medium size, ranging in population from 303,616 to 673,392 in 1950. There are several reasons for the selection of cities of this population range. First, no comparative social area study has been done on such cities. Second, the city of this size is

LARGE ENOUGH TO HAVE EXPERIENCED THE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES OF SUB-AREAS OR DISTINCTIVE SECTIONS. THIRD AND MOST IMPORTANT, CITIES OF THIS SIZE TEND TO HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES. IN SMALLER CITIES, THE CHURCHES TEND TO BE CLUSTERED IN AND AROUND THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT. IN LARGER CITIES, PROTESTANT CHURCHES TEND TO HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM CERTAIN AREAS, WITH MANY OF THE LARGEST CHURCHES FOUND IN THE SUBURBS.

IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THERE ARE OTHER CITIES IN THIS SIZE RANGE WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN SELECTED IN PLACE OF THE FOUR WHICH HAVE BEEN INCLUDED. THE ONLY RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF THESE FOUR IS THE INTEREST OF THE WRITER AND HIS FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THEM.

TABLE I SHOWS FOR EACH OF THE CITIES THE POPULATION OF THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND OF THE CITY, AND THE NUMBER OF CENSUS TRACTS IN 1950.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, CITY AND NUMBER OF CENSUS TRACTS, 1950

CITY NAME	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA	CITY	NUMBER CENSUS TRACTS
KANSAS CITY .	814,537	456,622	99
LOUISVILLE . .	576,900	369,129	90
MILWAUKEE . .	871,047	637,392	160
TOLEDO	395,551	303,616	55

Denominations Included in the Sample

The denominations included in the study are five Protestant groups. These are the Christian (Disciples), Methodist, Presbyterian U.S.A., Protestant Episcopal and United Lutheran. Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant groups of the sect type are not included because data are unavailable.

Each of these denominations publishes annual journals which include statistical information on individual churches. The statistical data published by these groups are probably as reliable as any available on the scale necessary for a study of this type.

Each of these denominations has several churches in each city.[1] The churches of each are located in a variety of neighborhoods and social areas. Table 2 gives the number of churches of each denomination in each city.

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[1] The exception is the Christian Church which has only one congregation in Milwaukee. Because of the number of churches in other cities, it was decided to include this denomination.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF CHURCHES BY DENOMINATION IN EACH CITY, 1955

Denomination	Kansas City	Louisville	Milwaukee	Toledo	Total
Christian . .	16	14	1	4	35
Episcopal . .	7	7	9	5	28
Lutheran. . .	3	8	12	16	39
Methodist . .	27	21	16	13	77
Presbyterian.	11	4	10	5	30
Total	64	54	48	43	209

DEFINITION OF TERMS

IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT EACH DENOMINATION CLASSIFIES CHURCH STATISTICS SOMEWHAT DIFFERENTLY. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO REDUCE THE CHURCH STATISTICS TO A COMPARABLE BASIS. THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED.

LOCAL CHURCH: THE INDIVIDUAL CONGREGATION.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN A LOCAL CHURCH AS REPORTED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALS. THIS INCLUDES BOTH ACTIVE AND INACTIVE MEMBERS, ALL CONFIRMED MEMBERS WHOSE NAMES HAD NOT BEEN REMOVED FROM THE CHURCH ROLL AND BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS IF THE LATTERS' NAMES ARE STILL ON THE ROLL.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE: THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE TOTAL CHURCH MEMBERSHIP BETWEEN 1950 AND 1955, THE TWO BASE YEARS IN THIS STUDY.

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL, INCLUDING ALL CHILDREN, ADULTS, TEACHERS, OFFICERS, NURSERY OR CRADLE ROLL (INFANTS TOO YOUNG TO ATTEND) AND HOME MEMBERS (AGED PERSONS UNABLE TO ATTEND). THE VAST MAJORITY OF PERSONS INCLUDED HERE ARE THOSE ATTENDING AND CONDUCTING THE TRADITIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL WHICH USUALLY MEETS PRIOR TO THE WORSHIP SERVICE ON SUNDAY MORNING. THERE IS ONE EXCEPTION. ONLY PUPILS ARE INCLUDED IN THE EPISCOPAL DATA. FOR THE METHODIST CHURCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IS ALSO REPORTED. THIS IS AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ALL AGES, CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INCLUDING OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Total Expenditures: The total amount of funds expended by the congregation for the operating expenses of the local church. Included are salaries and benevolences in the period of one year.

Benevolences: The total amount of funds contributed by the congregation for missions and other benevolent causes outside the local church.

Any amount spent for building, capital improvements or reduction of mortgage is not included in the above. A large expenditure for such a purpose in any one year may represent the completion of a financial campaign conducted over several years. This would distort the data with what may be a once in a generation building program.

Per Capita Expenditures: The total expenditures divided by the total membership.

Selection of Variables

The independent variables consist of the social area classification determined by the three constructs of social area analysis as described in the preceeding chapter. The social area indexes are standardized on Los Angeles 1940. This will permit subsequent studies of other cities on which social area analysis has been computed with the same standardization. Such cities include Duluth, Gary, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco and St. Louis. In addition, social area indexes are available for sections of Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago and Portland.

The social area classification of the census tract in which the local church is located will be the independent variable. It is recognized that there are churches whose members reside in communities other than that where the church is located. However, it is assumed that these churches will produce meaningful and explainable patterns although perhaps different ones from those whose members reside in the same area as the church.

The dependent variables are those relating to the local churches. They include membership, church school and finance.

Membership: Size of church is the first dependent variable. It is expected that churches of different sizes would produce different patterns. Large churches tend to be associated with high status while small churches tend to be associated with the reverse.

In order to continue to exist, a church must continually recruit new members to replace those who die or move away. The rate of growth or decline in the period 1950-1955 will be a dependent variable.

Church School: Most Protestant churches tend to consider the church school one of their most important departments. Frequently it is the largest organization in the church. The church school is important as a source of potential church members. It is considered important as the agency which teaches the tenets of the church to children and adults.

The dependent variable will be the ratio of church school enrollment to the total church membership. This will be correct for the fact that large churches in general have larger church schools than do smaller churches.

Only the United Lutheran Church of the four denominations included in this study does not report church school statistics.

Finance: The individual church member's concern for the well being of the church is usually demonstrated in his financial support of the institution. The church which is financially strong is looked upon with favor by both clergy and laity. For this factor the dependent variables will be the total amount of money expended for current operational costs and benevolences and the per capita giving for these purposes.

Some Problems Inherent in the Variables

It is recognized that there may be unknown variables affecting the data. One example is ministerial leadership. A church which has an unusually competent pastor may show growth in membership and financial support despite an unfavorable community situation. Another example is the traditions that some congregations develop. A congregation might have the custom of tithing and consequently show an extremely high per capita giving. Both of these examples are of such a nature that they are difficult to measure. No attempt to measure them will be made in this study although their influence is recognized.

Computational Procedures for Social Area Analysis

The social area analysis was computed using the Shevky and Bell formula. The three indexes were computed for the 404 census tracts in the four cities. The scores for each of the census tracts are given in Appendix A. The distribution of the census tracts in the social areas of the four cities are shown on Figures 2-5.

It will be noted from an examination of these figures that there is a wide range of census tracts in the various social areas. Although it is possible for tracts to fall outside the graph because of standardization on Los Angeles, 1940, only two of the 404 census tracts did so. Both of these tracts are in Kansas City. For the purpose of summarization, they are included in the adjacent social area (4B).

Figure 6 is a summary graph showing the number of census tracts in each social area. This again indicates the range of tracts. In only one social area (1D) are no tracts found while only one tract falls in 1A. All the other social areas have six or more tracts.

Presentation of Church Data

The data on church membership, church school enrollment and finance derived from the published reports are presented by individual denomination and social area of the local church. The data are not differentiated on the basis of city. If a census tract in City A falls in the same social area as a tract

FIGURE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF KANSAS CITY, 1950

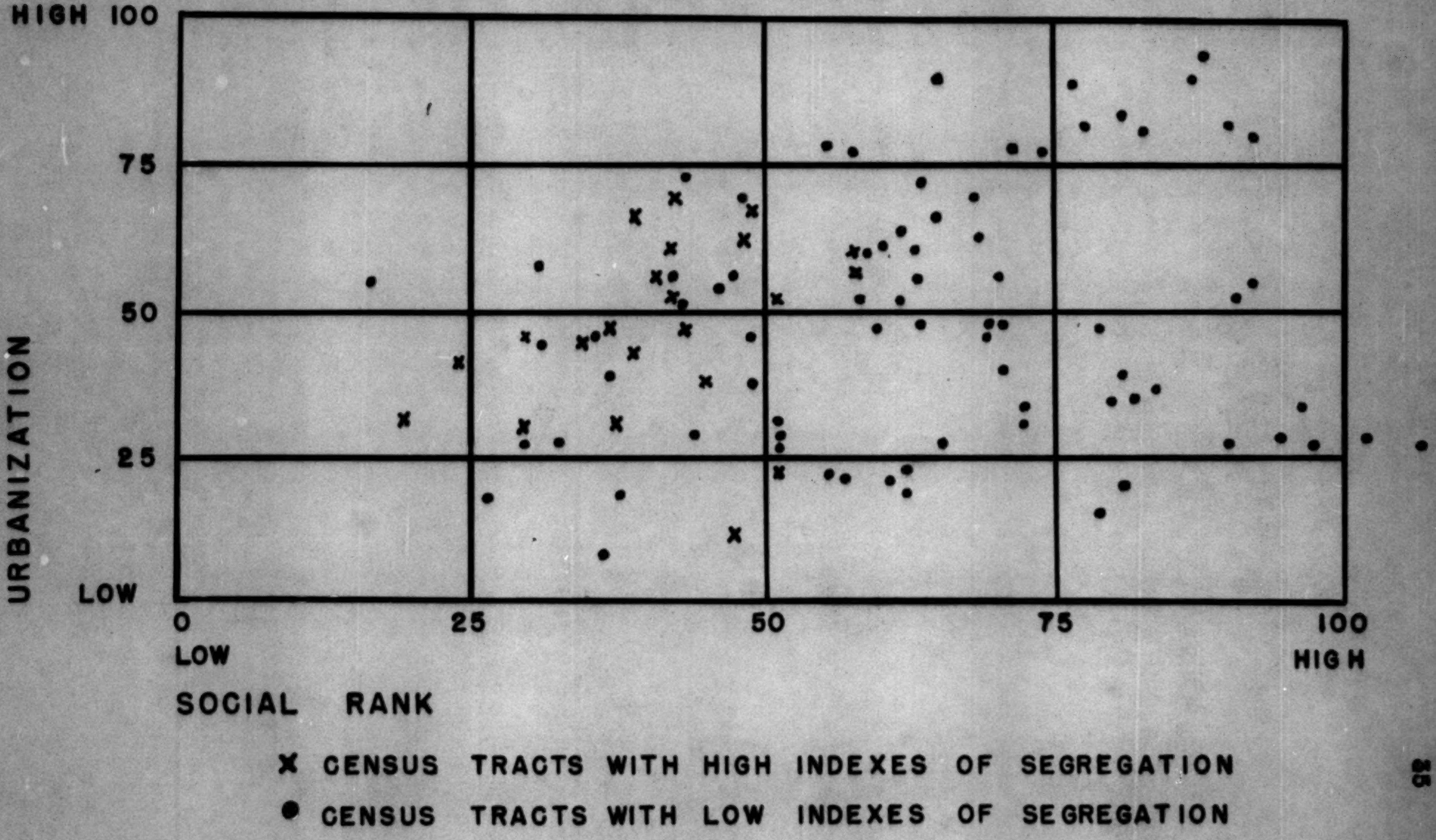


FIGURE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN THE
SOCIAL AREAS OF LOUISVILLE, 1950

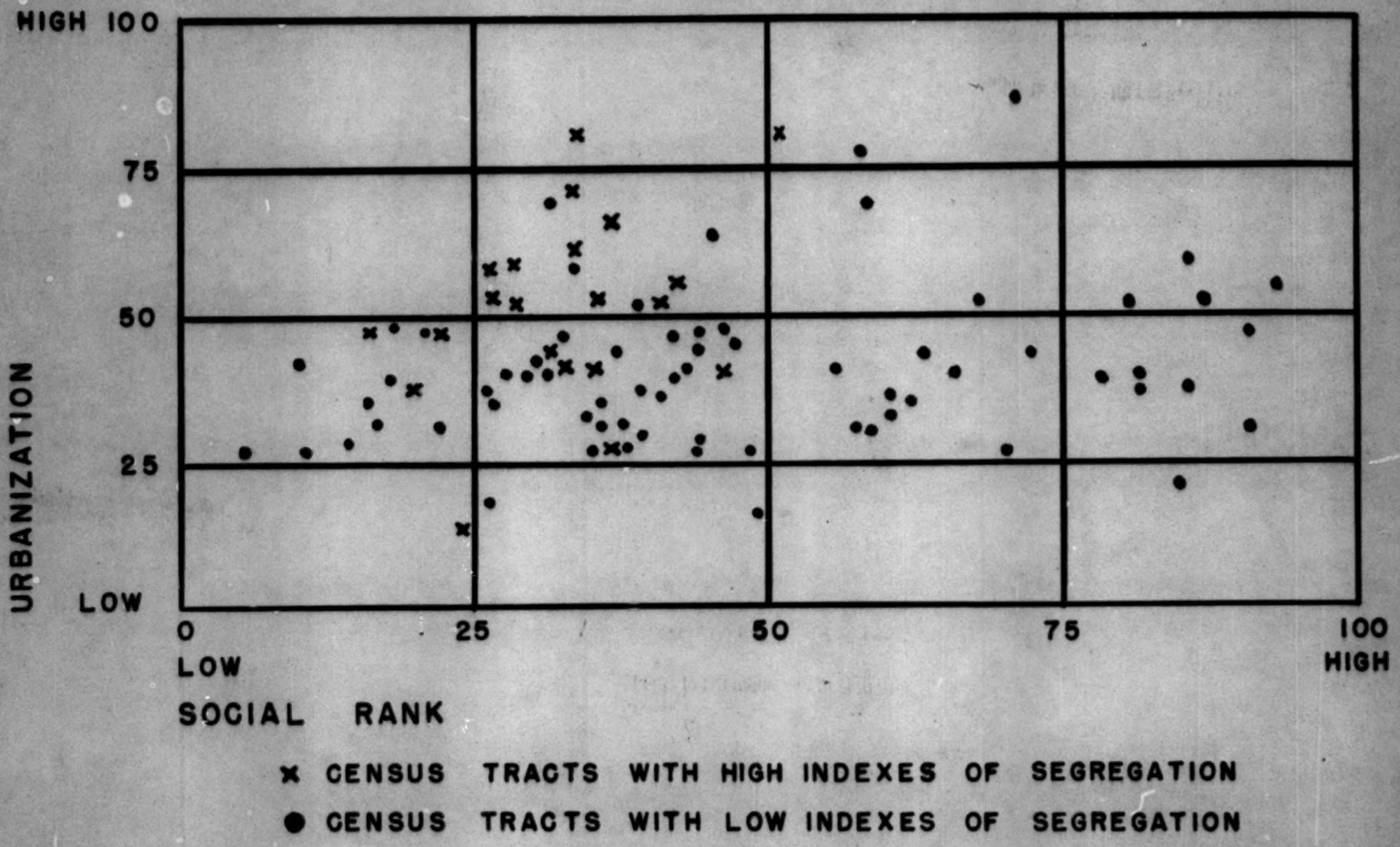


FIGURE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS
IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF MILWAUKEE, 1950

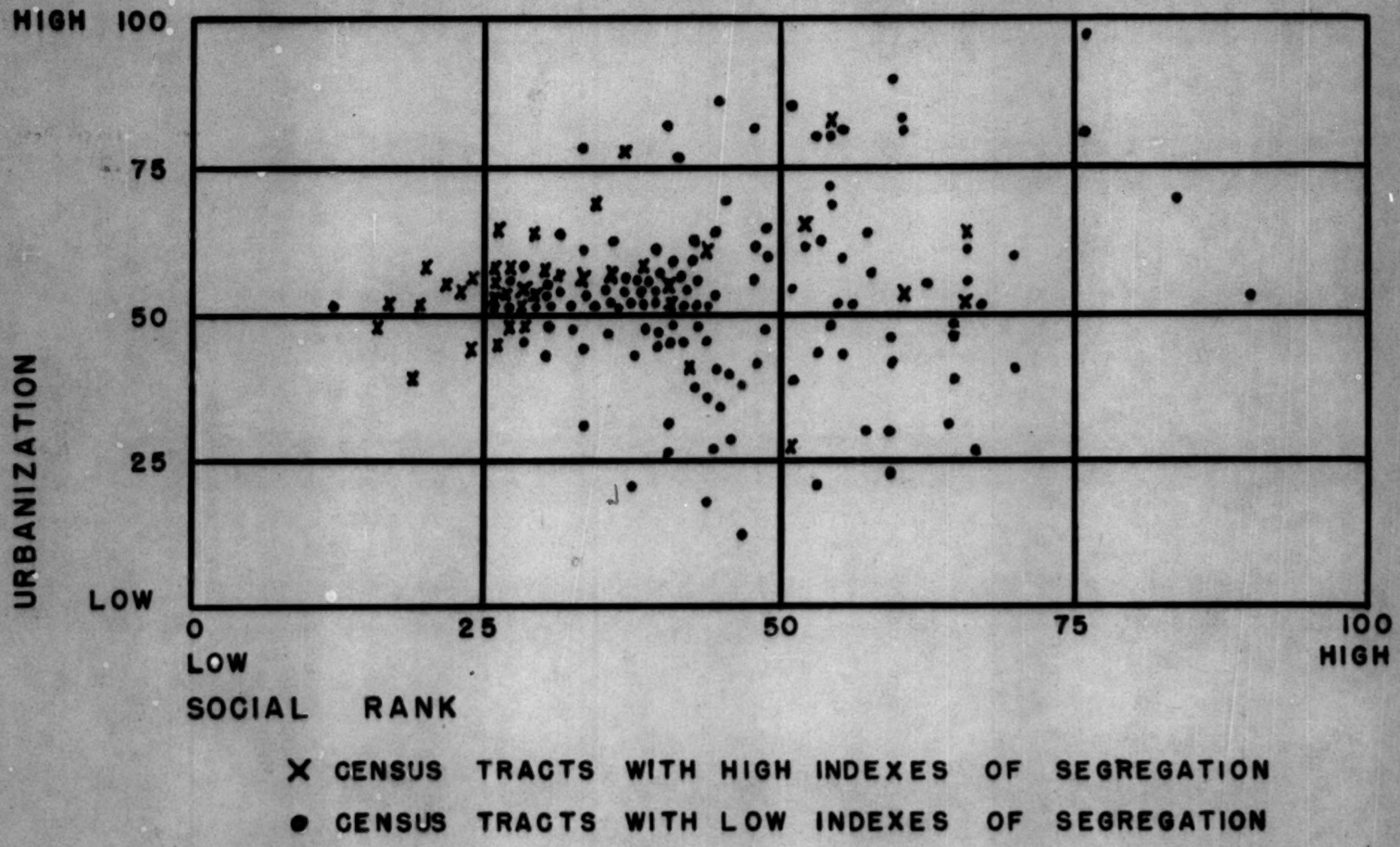


FIGURE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF TOLEDO, 1950

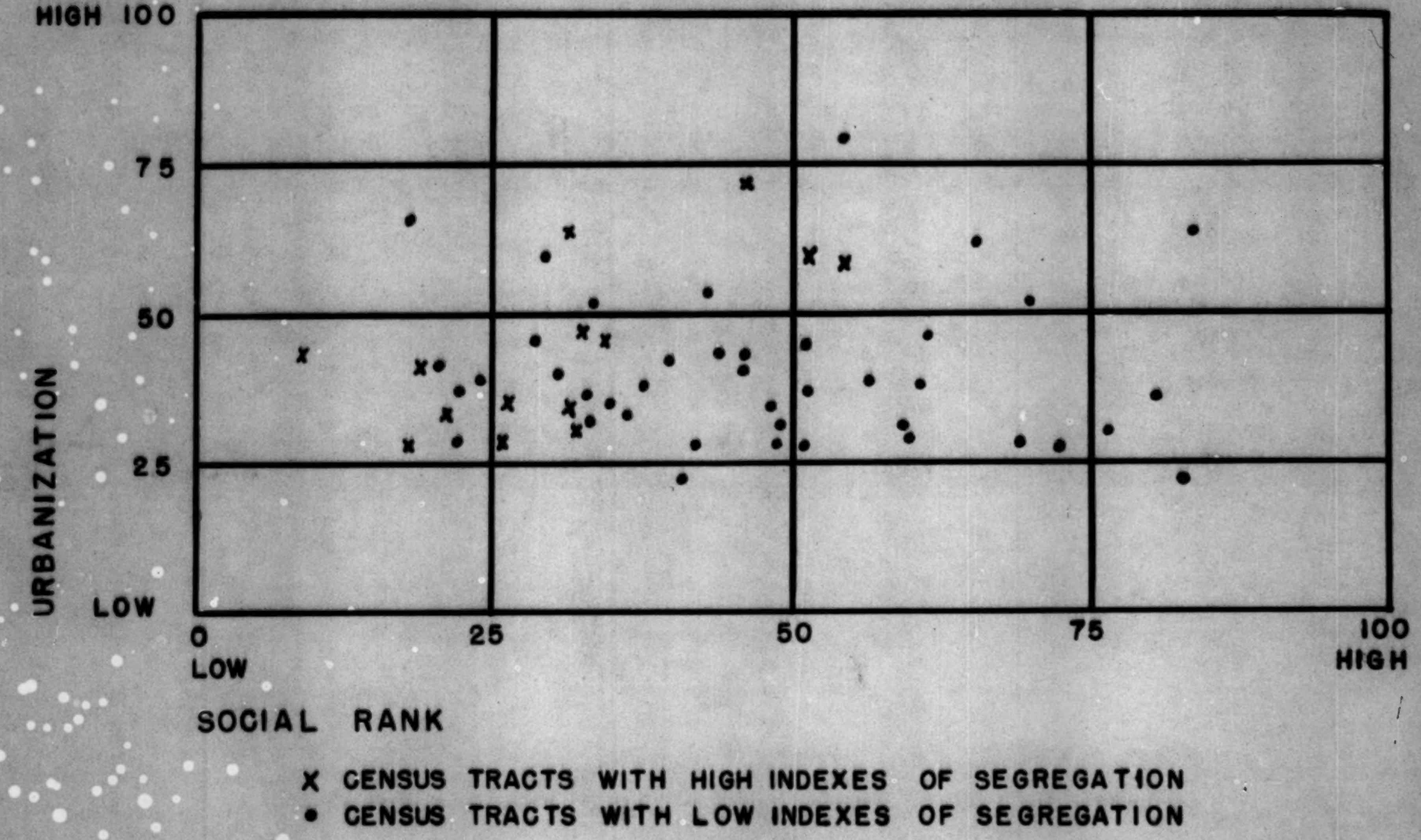
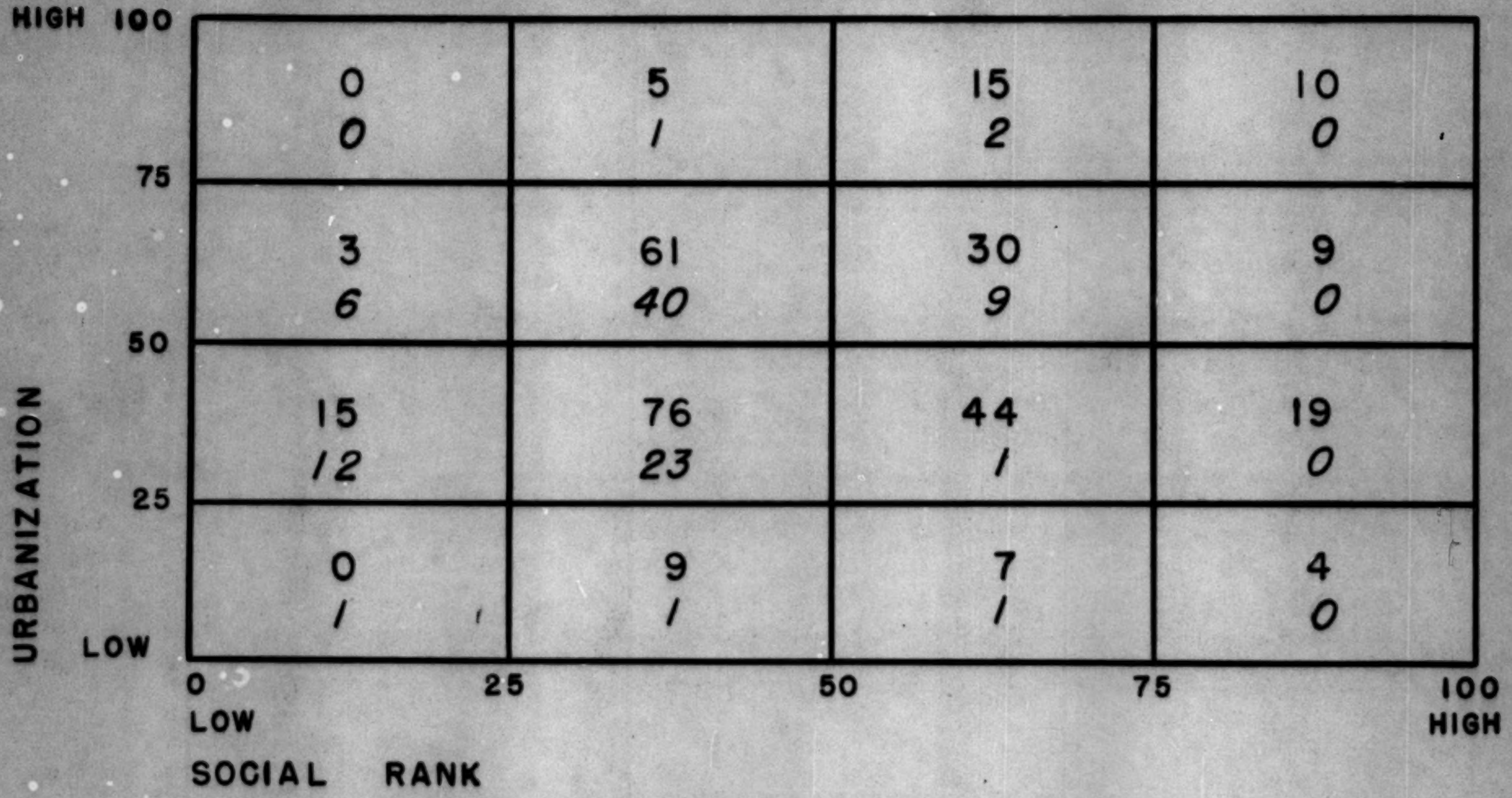


FIGURE 6

NUMBER OF CENSUS TRACTS IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES, 1950



0 *0*	5 *1*	15 *2*	10 *0*
3 *6*	61 *40*	30 *9*	9 *0*
15 *12*	76 *23*	44 *1*	19 *0*
0 *1*	9 *1*	7 *1*	4 *0*

LOW INDEX OF SEGREGATION
HIGH INDEX OF SEGREGATION

IN CITY B, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THESE TRACTS ARE SIMILAR. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY, THE SOCIAL AREAS OF THE FOUR CITIES WILL BE TREATED AS A UNIT. FOR EXAMPLE, ALL THE CHURCHES OF DENOMINATION A WHICH FALL IN SOCIAL AREA 3B WILL BE TREATED AS A UNIT, REGARDLESS OF THE CITIES IN WHICH THE CHURCHES ARE LOCATED. IF THE UNDERLYING THEORY OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS IS VALID, THEN SUCH A COMPARATIVE STUDY IS POSSIBLE. THE FOCUS OF THIS STUDY WILL BE ON THE DIFFERENCE AMONG CHURCHES IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL AREAS, NOT ON THE DIFFERENCE AMONG CHURCHES IN DIFFERENT CITIES.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

IN THE PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE DATA, TWO OF THE THREE SOCIAL AREA CONSTRUCTS WERE HELD CONSTANT AND CORRELATIONS RUN BETWEEN THE THIRD FACTOR AND THE VARIOUS CHURCH VARIABLES. THE PEARSONIAN R WAS THE CORRELATION TECHNIQUE USED. IN NO CASE WAS A SIGNIFICANT R OBTAINED, THE HIGHEST BEING +.30. NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE VARIABLES COULD BE CLAIMED.

IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE CHURCH CHARACTERISTICS WOULD HAVE TO BE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF THE SOCIAL AREA AS A UNIT, NOT SOLELY IN TERMS OF THE COMPONENTS DETERMINING THE SOCIAL AREA. IT WILL BE ASSUMED THAT A CHURCH IS AFFECTED BY THE COMBINATION OF THE COMPONENTS COMPRISING SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS WILL BE FIRST GRAPHIC AND DESCRIPTIVE. THE 16 CELL GRAPH OF SHEVKY AND BELL WILL BE USED AS THE BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH TO SHOW THE

DISTRIBUTION OF DEPENDENT CHURCH VARIABLES. DATA ON CHURCHES IN CENSUS TRACTS WHICH ARE DEFINED AS SEGREGATED WILL BE IN ITALICS.

THE CHI SQUARE TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE WILL ALSO BE USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN VARIABLES COULD BE EXPECTED TO OCCUR BY CHANCE ALONE. THIS TEST HAS BEEN SELECTED BECAUSE THE DATA CONSIST OF FREQUENCIES IN DISCRETE CATEGORIES. NO ASSUMPTIONS CAN BE MADE CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE; THEREFORE A NON-PARAMETRIC TEST MUST BE USED.

WHEN THE CHI SQUARE TEST IS EMPLOYED, THE CONFIDENCE LIMIT WILL BE SET AT .05. THIS MEANS THAT A DIFFERENCE WILL BE ASSUMED TO EXIST ONLY IF THE DISTRIBUTION COULD OCCUR BY CHANCE ALONE LESS THAN 5% OF THE TIME.

CHAPTER IV

CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES

A total of 35 Christian (Disciples) Churches are located in the four sample cities. Other than the physical location of the church, data are available for 29 of these churches. For one of the 29 congregations only 1955 statistics were available.

Distribution of the Christian Churches

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the churches of this denomination in the social areas of the four cities. Seven churches are in segregated tracts.[1] Only one church is in a census tract having a social rank score of less than 25.

This denomination tends to have its churches distributed in a number of social areas. The distribution of the churches is similar to that of the census tracts in the sample cities. Sixteen of the 35 churches are located in census tracts which have a score of 50 or higher on the social rank index. In the four cities 37% of the census tracts fall in this range. To determine whether the distribution of the churches differed from the distribution of the census tracts

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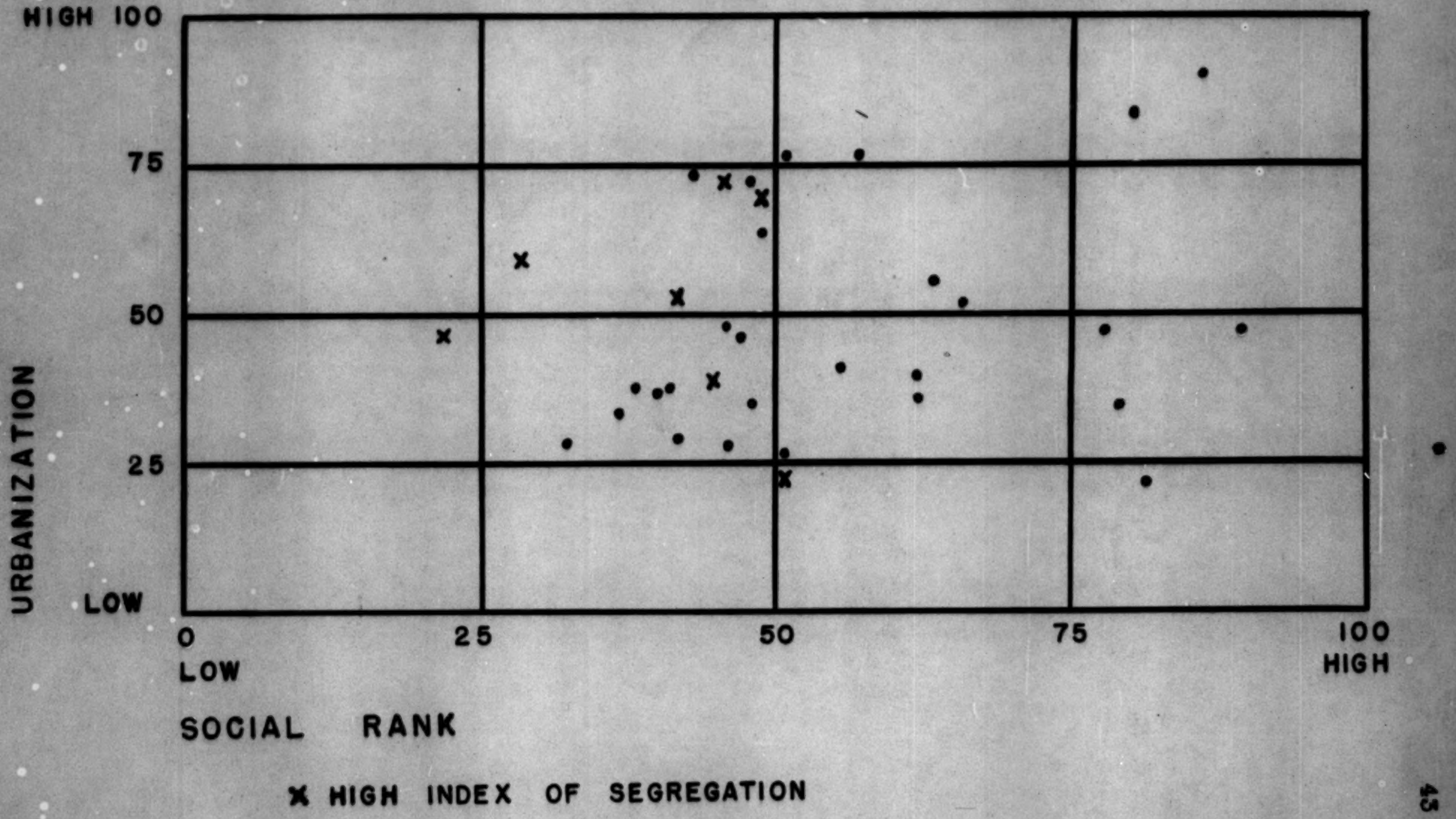
[1] Two churches in segregated tracts reported no statistics. Four churches in non-segregated tracts did not report.

FIGURE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES
IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES



in the sample cities, a chi square test for independence was used. No significant difference was found at the .05 level.[2]

Thirteen of the 35 churches are in tracts having a score of 50 or higher on the urbanization index. There are 47% of the census tracts in the sample cities with scores in this range. A chi square test for independence was used to determine whether the distribution of the churches differed from the distribution of the census tracts on this scale. No significant difference was found.[3]

Size of Membership

The 29 reporting churches represent a total membership of 28,036. Figure 8 shows for each social area the number of members and the percent of total members belonging to churches located there.

This figure indicates the importance of churches in tracts with a social rank score of 75 or more. These seven churches contain 43.8% of all the members of the 29 Christian churches in the four sample cities. By contrast, the 10 churches in the non-segregated tracts with a social rank score of between 25 and 50 comprise only 25.1% of the total membership. The five churches located in segregated tracts

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[2] Chi square equals 1.311. Chi square .05 with one degree of freedom equals 3.841.

[3] Chi square equals 1.049.

FIGURE 8

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP 1955
CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES

URBANIZATION				
HIGH			1878 6.7%	4793 17.1%
		3137 11.2% *S 1187* *4.2%*	1124 4.0%	
		3896 13.9% *S 788* *2.8%*	2497 8.9%	6537 23.4%
LOW			*S 1284* *4.5%*	915 3.3%

HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA
PERCENT OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

contain only 11.5% of the total membership.

The range of membership of local churches is 228 to 4,172. Nine churches have memberships of more than 1,000 while only two have fewer than 300 members. The distribution of the largest and smallest congregations is shown in Figure 9.

Larger congregations seem to be associated with areas of high social rank. Seven of the nine largest churches fall in tracts having a social rank of 50 or more. There are 16 Christian churches in these areas. The two smallest congregations are both located in social area 2B.

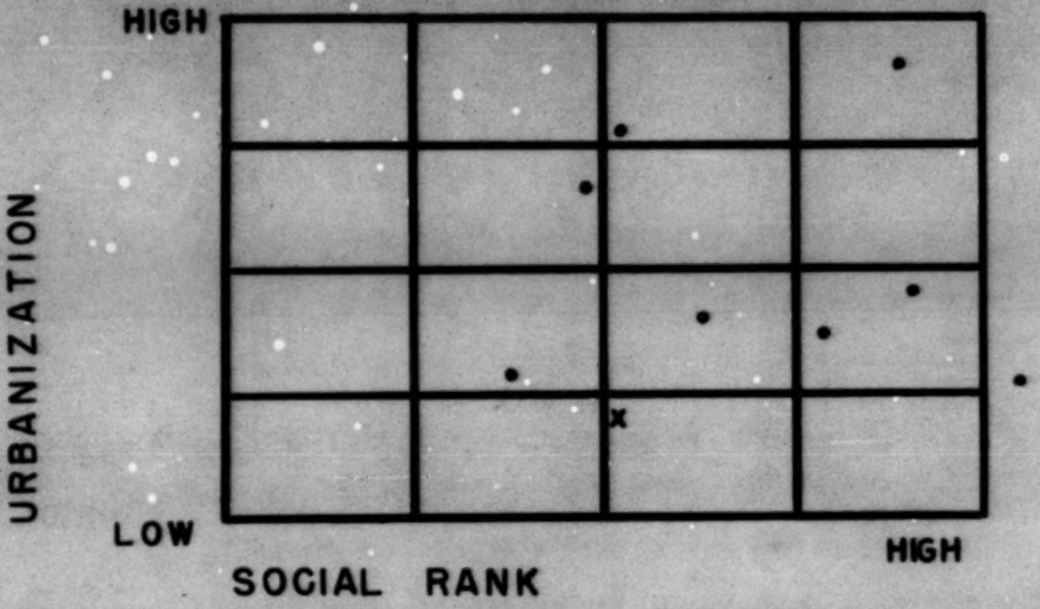
Membership Growth and Decline

The membership change for the period 1950-1955 was secured for 28 churches. Fifteen of these had fewer members in 1955 than they did in 1950. Of the 15 declining congregations, 11 reported a loss of more than 10% and five declined by more than 30%.

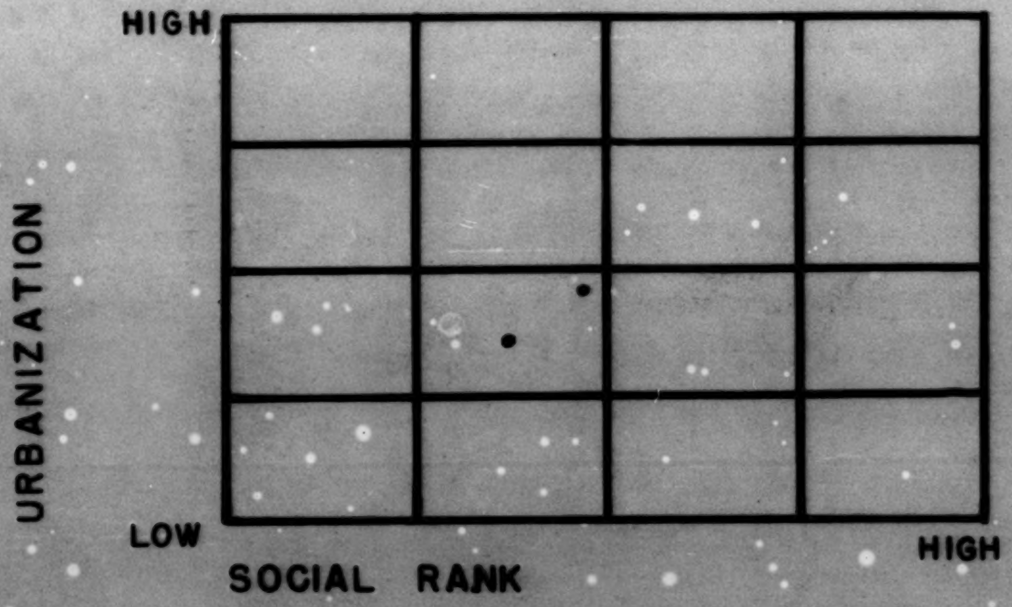
Of the 13 congregations reporting an increase in membership for this period, 10 gained more than 10%. Of the 28 churches, only five showed a membership change of 10% or less. Figure 10 shows the social area of the growing and declining churches. It would seem to indicate that the growing church is associated with areas of high social rank and that the declining church is associated with areas of low social rank and tracts with urbanization scores of 50 or higher.

FIGURE 9

LARGEST AND SMALLEST CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES



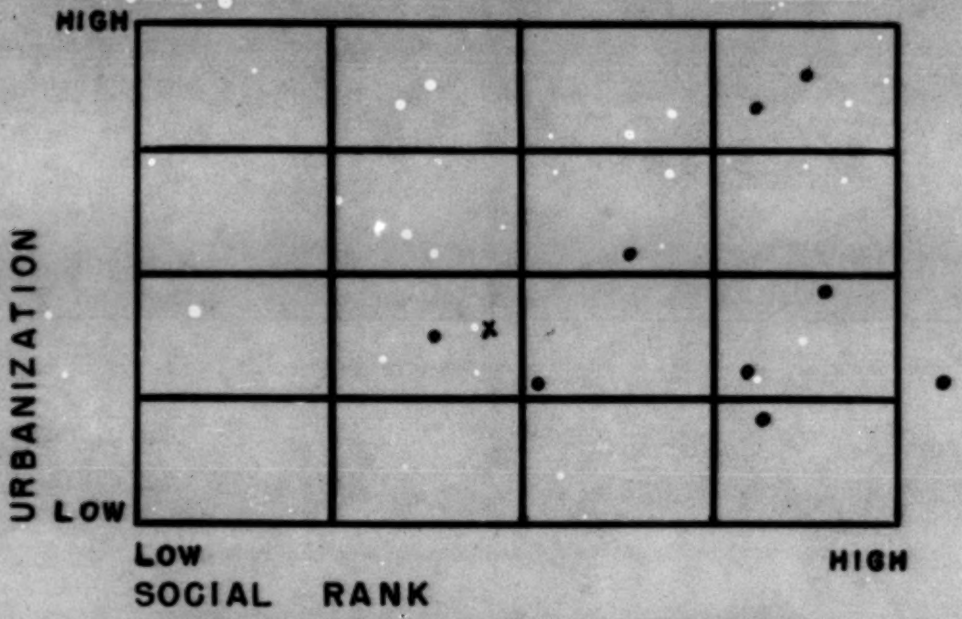
MORE THAN 1000 MEMBERS 1955



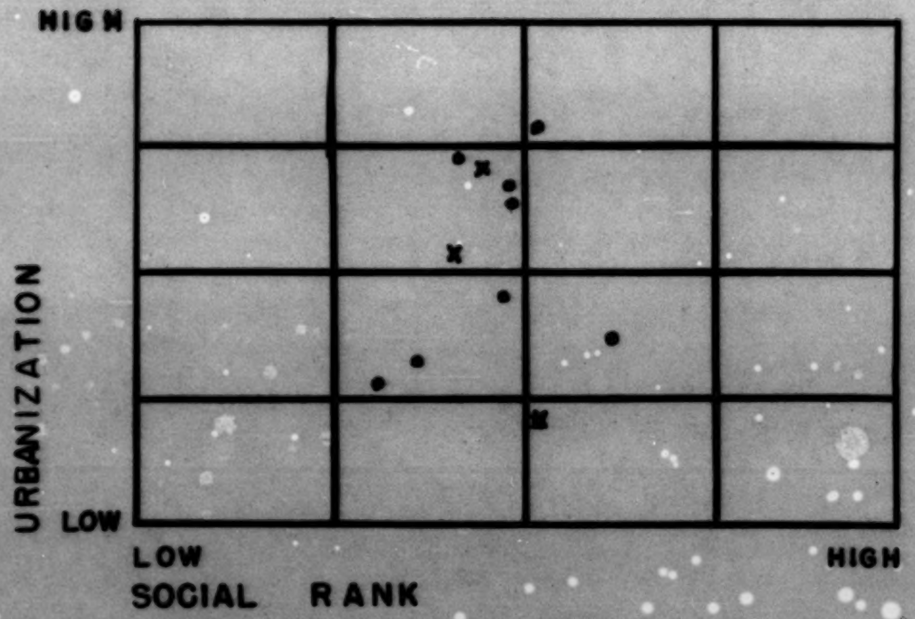
LESS THAN 300 MEMBERS 1955

FIGURE 10

LOCAL CHURCH
MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950 — 1955
CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES



INCREASE OF 10% OR MORE



DECREASE OF 10% OR MORE

Eight of the 14 churches in tracts with a social rank of 50 or higher grew by more than 10% while only two in tracts with lower scores had an equal increase in members. Eight of the churches which declined by more than 10% were in tracts with a social rank of less than 50 while three were in tracts with higher scores. Every church located in a census tract with an urbanization score of 50 or more declined some with the exception of one congregation in 3C and the two in 4D.

For the 28 congregations on which comparative data were available, there were totals of 28,716 members in 1950 and 27,637 in 1955. This loss of 1,071 members in the five year period represents a decline of 3.4%.

Figure 11 shows the membership change by social area. The most substantial gains are noted in areas of high social rank where the denomination as a whole gained. The losses are noted in areas of low social rank and high urbanization.

Expenditures

The congregations which are stronger financially tend to be located in those tracts with high scores on the social rank index. The seven churches which are in social rank area 4 have expenditures which equal those of the other 22 congregations in the sample cities. The four churches in social area 4B have expenditures equalling one-third of those of the entire 29 congregations. By contrast, the total of ten

FIGURE 11

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES

HIGH

		2 -23.7%	2 28.3%
	3 -20.4% *S 2* *-61.6%*	2 8.8%	
	7 -8.7% *S 1* *2.8%*	3 1.4%	4 16.7%
		S 1 *-30.4%*	1 32.6%

URBANIZATION

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PERCENT MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

congregations in social areas 2B and 2C expend only 22% of the total amount. These data are presented on the social area graph in Figure 12.

In contrast to the predominance of the higher social rank areas are the per capita finances shown in Figure 13. Here there does not appear to be any distinct pattern. For while the per capita finances are highest in 4B, they are higher in 2B and 2C than they are in 3B or 4D.

It would appear that the per capita finances are high in the areas where the income level would be expected to be high. It falls somewhat in the middle range, but is relatively high in the lower section where the income level is expected to be low. This probably indicates that in the churches with fewer members, those persons who attend must contribute generously in order to keep the institution alive. It also may indicate that there are persons who have moved from the areas where these smaller churches are located and who are now probably in a higher income level who still return to their old church and support it generously.

Church School

It is expected that the church school (which is generally composed of children) will be smaller in tracts of high urbanization. This appears to be the case. The churches in tracts with an urbanization score of 75 or higher have 23.8% of the membership but only 10.8% of those enrolled in the church

FIGURE 12

EXPENDITURES 1955

CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES

URBANIZATION

HIGH

		118,198 8.6 %	173,028 12.6 %
	134,426 9.8 % *S 34,526* *2.5%*	62,797 4.6 %	
	166,953 12.1% *S 37,563* *27%*	92,044 6.7 %	459,845 33.4 %
		S 44,625 *3.2%*	52,716 3.8%

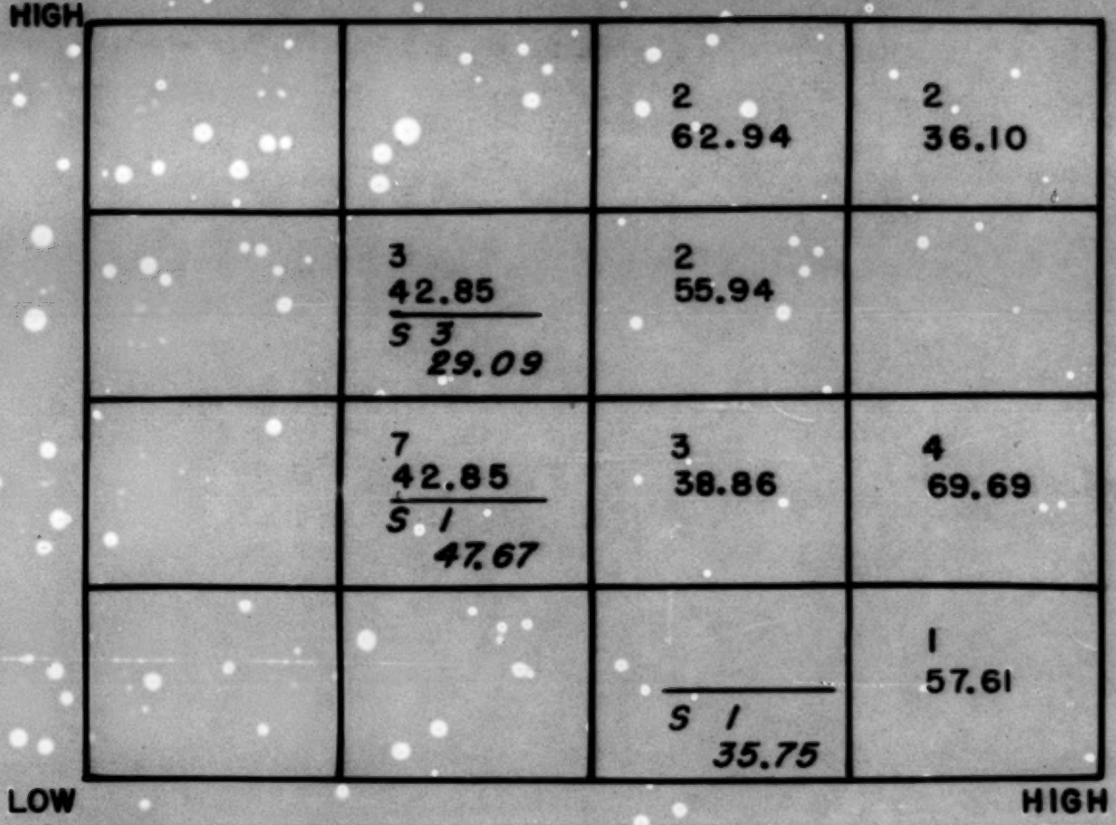
LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
PERCENT OF TOTAL
S SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 13

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES



		2 62.94	2 36.10
	3 42.85 *S 3* *29.09*	2 55.94	
	7 42.85 *S 1* *47.67*	3 38.86	4 69.69
		S 1 *35.75*	1 57.61

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1955
S - SEGREGATED TRACTS

school. In the areas with lower urbanization scores, there is a difference, but it is not as pronounced. In area B we find 49.0% of the members and 56.0% of the church school enrollment. In area A there are 7.8% of the members and 12.0% of the persons in the church school.

The ratio of church school enrollment to membership ranged from 17.2% (in area 4D) to 174.0% (in area 2B). Three churches reported more persons in the church school than in the church membership. They were in areas of low urbanization (two in 2B and one in 3AS). For the denomination the ratio of church school enrollment to church membership is 60.7%. There did not appear to be a difference between social areas on this point.

Churches in Segregated Tracts

Data for five churches in segregated tracts were obtained. One of these churches has a membership of over 1,000, one between 500 and 1,000 and the others under 500. Comparative memberships for 1950 and 1955 were available on four congregations. Only one church gained members (33.3%). The other three lost substantially (-31.5%, -52.4% and -69.6%). This large a decline in a five year period would indicate a rapidly changing community and a church facing an uncertain long term future.

These churches compare favorably in per capita giving with the denomination as a whole. This indicates that a

FIGURE 14

CHURCH SCHOOL
CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCHES

HIGH

URBANIZATION

		761 4.6 %	1036 6.2 %
	2284 13.8% *S 455* *2.7%*	768 4.7%	
	2835 17.1% *S 688* *4.1%*	1202 7.2%	4577 27.6%
		S 1400 *8.4%*	598 3.6%

LOW

HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1955
PERCENT OF TOTAL

S SEGREGATED TRACTS

GROUP OF LOYAL MEMBERS ARE CONTRIBUTING GENEROUSLY TO HELP THEIR CHURCH SURVIVE.

SUMMARY

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE DOES NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN THE SAMPLE CITIES. HOWEVER, THERE APPEAR TO BE DIFFERENCES IN CHURCHES IN THE VARIOUS SOCIAL AREAS. LARGE CHURCHES ARE FOUND IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK. RAPIDLY GROWING CHURCHES ARE ALSO LOCATED IN SUCH AREAS. SMALL DECLINING CHURCHES ARE FOUND IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK. CHURCHES IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION TEND TO BE LOSING MEMBERS EXCEPT WHERE HIGH URBANIZATION IS ACCOMPANIED BY HIGH SOCIAL RANK.

CHURCHES IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK AND LOW URBANIZATION APPEAR TO BE THE MOST PROSPEROUS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES. CHURCHES OF THIS DENOMINATION SEEM TO BE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN AREA 4B. THERE IS LESS DIFFERENCE IN TERMS OF PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES THAN TOTAL EXPENDITURES BETWEEN THE CHURCHES IN VARIOUS SOCIAL AREAS.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOLLOWS THE EXPECTED PATTERN OF BEING SMALLER IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION THAN IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION.

CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS ARE AMONG THOSE DECLINING MOST RAPIDLY. WHILE THESE CONGREGATIONS HAVE LOW TOTAL EXPENDITURES, THE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES ARE EQUAL TO OR SLIGHTLY BELOW THAT OF THE DENOMINATION.

CHAPTER V

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

In the four sample cities there are 28 Protestant Episcopal churches. Data were available for all of these for 1955 and for 26 in 1950.

Distribution of the Episcopal Churches

Figure 15 shows the distribution of the churches in the social areas of the four cities. Episcopal churches are found in eight of the sixteen social areas. Five churches are in segregated tracts. Only one church is in a census tract having a social rank score of less than 25. No churches are in tracts with an urbanization score of less than 25.

Fifteen of the 28 churches fall in tracts having social rank scores of 50 or higher. To determine if the distribution differed significantly from the distribution of census tracts, a chi square test for independence was used. No significant difference was found at the .05 level.[1]

Nineteen of 28 churches are located in tracts having an urbanization score of 50 or higher. This distribution differed significantly from the distribution of the census tracts in the cities. Chi square is significant at the .05 level.[2] Therefore, Episcopal churches tend to be located in tracts with high

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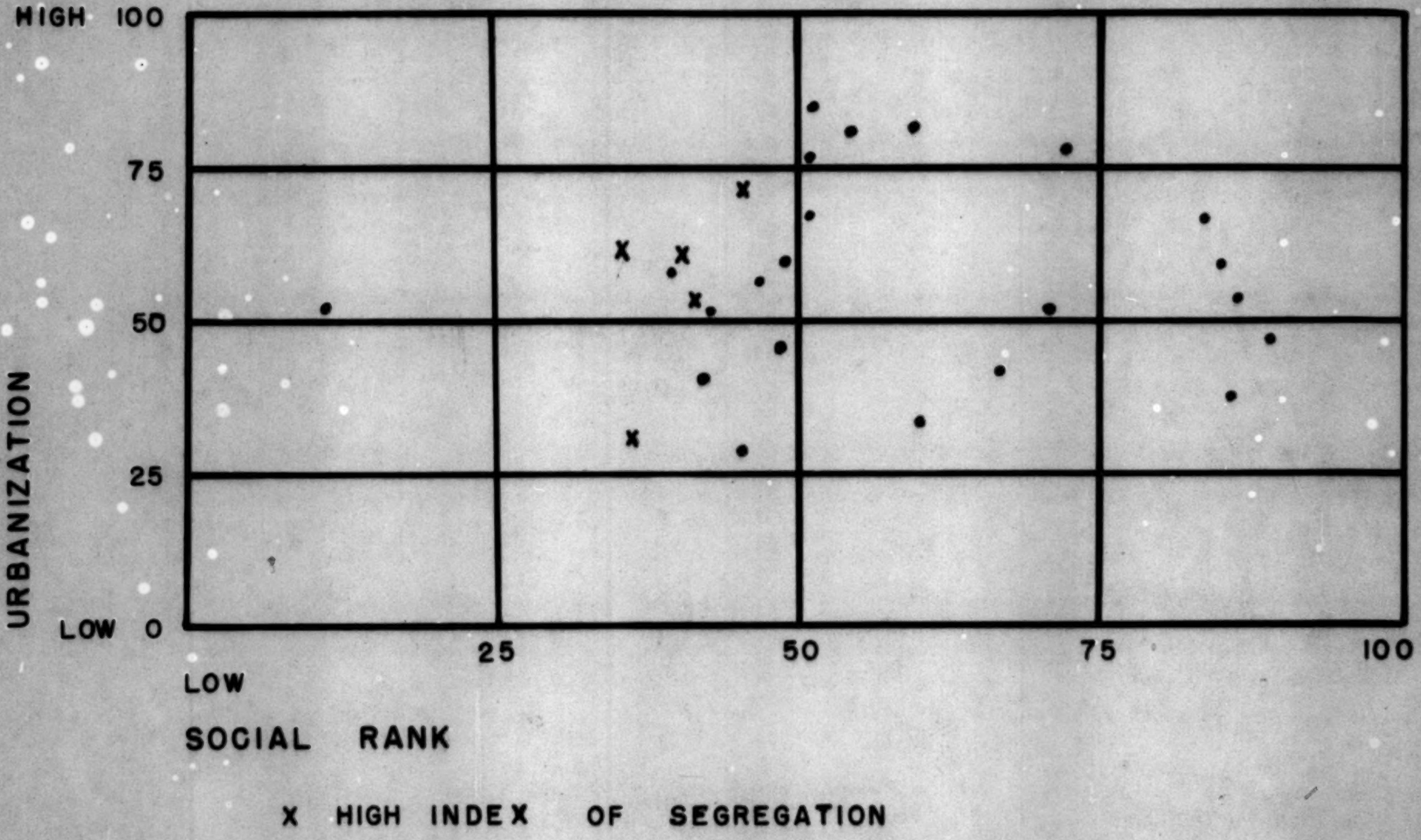
[1] Chi square equals 3.628.

[2] Chi square equals 5.302.

FIGURE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES



URBANIZATION MORE THAN IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION.

SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP

THE 28 CHURCHES REPORTED A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF 20,658. FIGURE 16 SHOWS FOR EACH SOCIAL AREA THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND THE PER CENT OF TOTAL MEMBERS BELONGING TO CHURCHES LOCATED THERE.

THIS FIGURE INDICATES THE STRENGTH OF CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH A SOCIAL RANK OF 75 OR HIGHER. THESE SIX CHURCHES CONTAIN 33.7% OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE CITIES. SOCIAL AREA 4B WITH ONLY THREE CHURCHES CONTAINS 20.8% OF ALL MEMBERS.

FIVE CHURCHES ARE IN TRACTS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF SEGREGATION. FOUR OF THESE ARE IN AREA 2CS AND ONE IN 2BS. THEIR MEMBERSHIP REPRESENTS 13.8% OF THE TOTAL.

THE RANGE OF MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL CHURCHES IS 137 TO 2571. SIX CHURCHES HAVE MEMBERSHIPS OF OVER 1,000 WHILE EIGHT HAVE FEWER THAN 300 MEMBERS. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST CHURCHES IS SHOWN IN FIGURE 17.

THREE OF THE LARGEST CHURCHES ARE IN TRACTS HAVING SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF OVER 75 AND THREE IN TRACTS HAVING SCORES BETWEEN 25 AND 50. NONE OF THE SMALLEST CHURCHES IS IN AREAS WITH SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF 75 OR OVER. THESE TEND TO BE IN THE MIDDLE RANGE OF BOTH SOCIAL RANK AND URBANIZATION.

FIGURE 16
CHURCH MEMBERSHIP 1955
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

URBANIZATION

HIGH

		3408 16.5%	
137 .7%	2099 10.2% *S 2691* *13.0%*	998 4.8%	2667 12.9%
	3716 18.0% *S 156* *.8%*	487 2.3%	4299 20.8

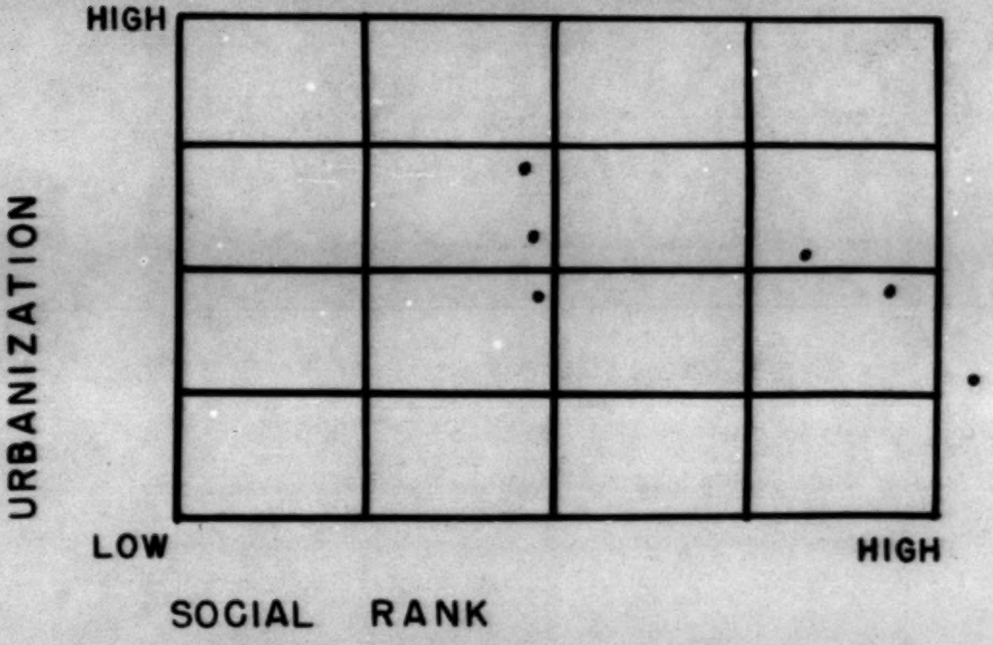
LOW

HIGH

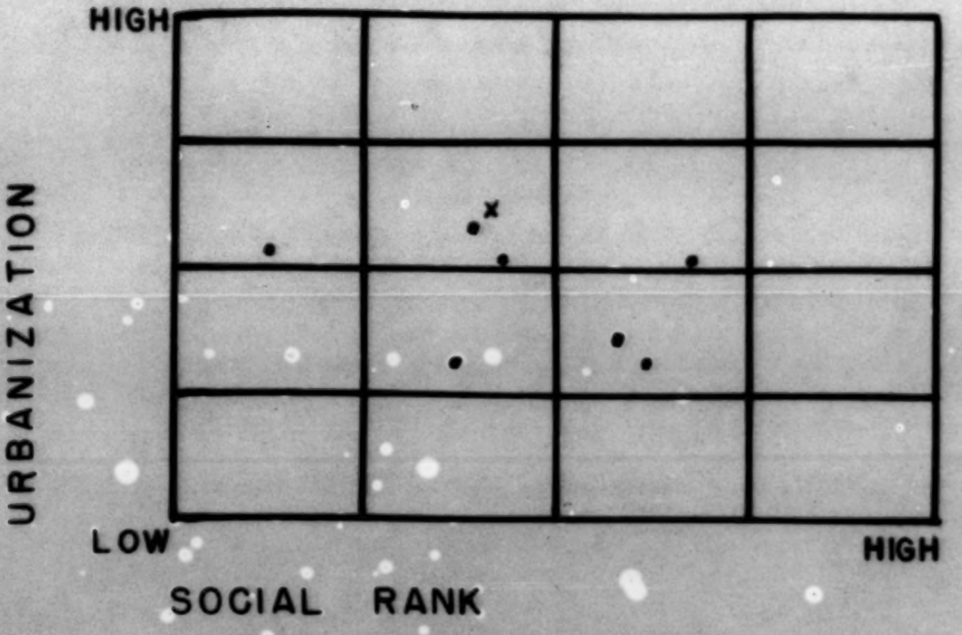
SOCIAL RANK

MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA
PERCENT OF TOTAL
S SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 17
LARGEST AND SMALLEST
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES



MORE THAN 1000 MEMBERS 1955



LESS THAN 300 MEMBERS 1955

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH AND DECLINE

During the period 1950-1955, eight congregations declined in membership. Four churches had a decline of 10% or more. One of these reported a decline of 63%. All churches losing 10% or more of their members are located in tracts with an urbanization score of 50 or higher. They are located in areas having a wide range of social rank scores.

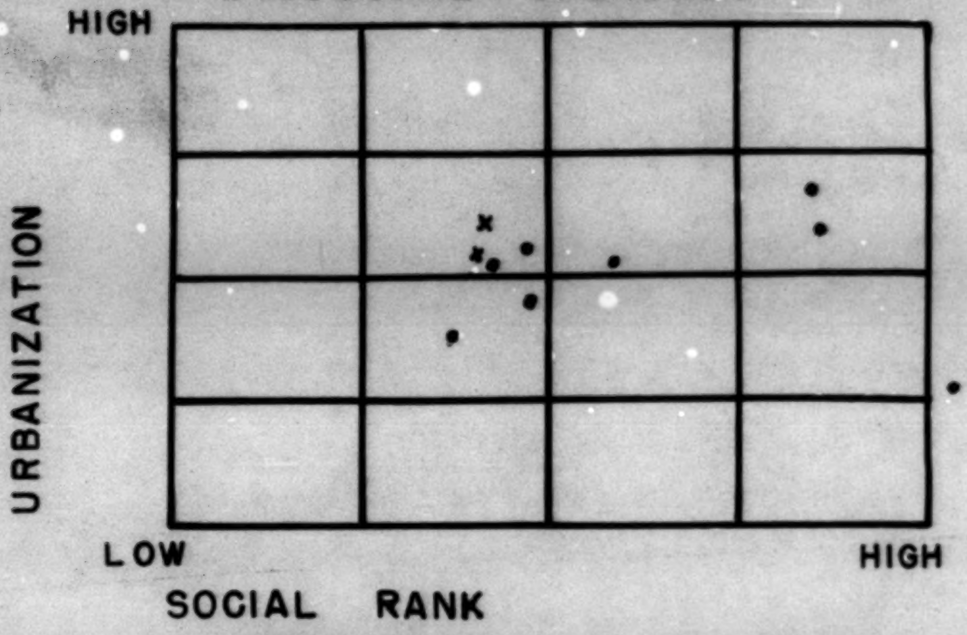
Of the 17 congregations reporting an increase in membership during this period, 10 showed a gain of 10% or more. Five of these had an increase of 25% or more. One congregation had exactly the same number of members in 1955 as it did in 1950.

The distribution of those churches gaining or losing 10% or more of their members is shown in Figure 18. From this diagram it can be stated that growth or decline does not appear to be associated with any social area.

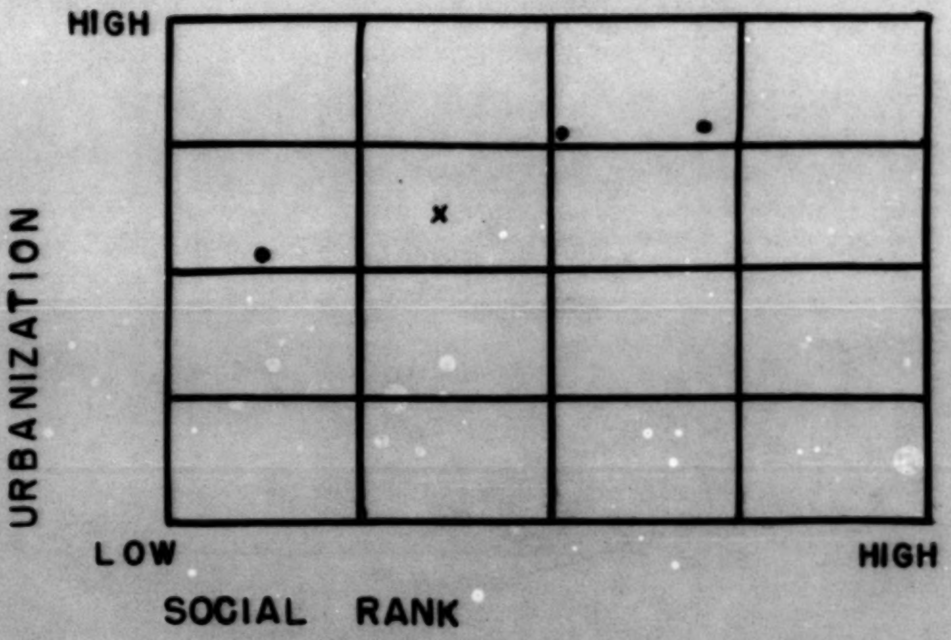
It is of interest that of the five Episcopal Churches in social area 3D, the only area with an urbanization score of 75 or higher where Episcopal churches are located, three lost members. They declined by 4%, 17% and 12% respectively. The two churches which gained members grew by 4% and 2%. By contrast, only one church in a census tract with an urbanization score of less than 50 lost members and its decline was only 3%.

Figure 19 shows the number of churches in each social area and the membership change by per cent. No clear pattern

FIGURE 18
MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
BY LOCAL CHURCH
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES



INCREASE OF 10% OR MORE



DECREASE OF 10% OR MORE

FIGURE 19

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955 EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

URBANIZATION

HIGH

		5 -3.8%	
1 -63.2%	3 28.8% *S 4* *-.2%*	2 1.9%	3 8.0%
	2 18.8% *S 1* *.8%*	1 8.5%	3 16.9%

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PERCENT MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

IS EVIDENT. LOSS APPEARS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH URBANIZATION. THE CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS REMAINED RELATIVELY STABLE. SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES OCCURRED IN A VARIETY OF SOCIAL AREAS.

EXPENDITURES

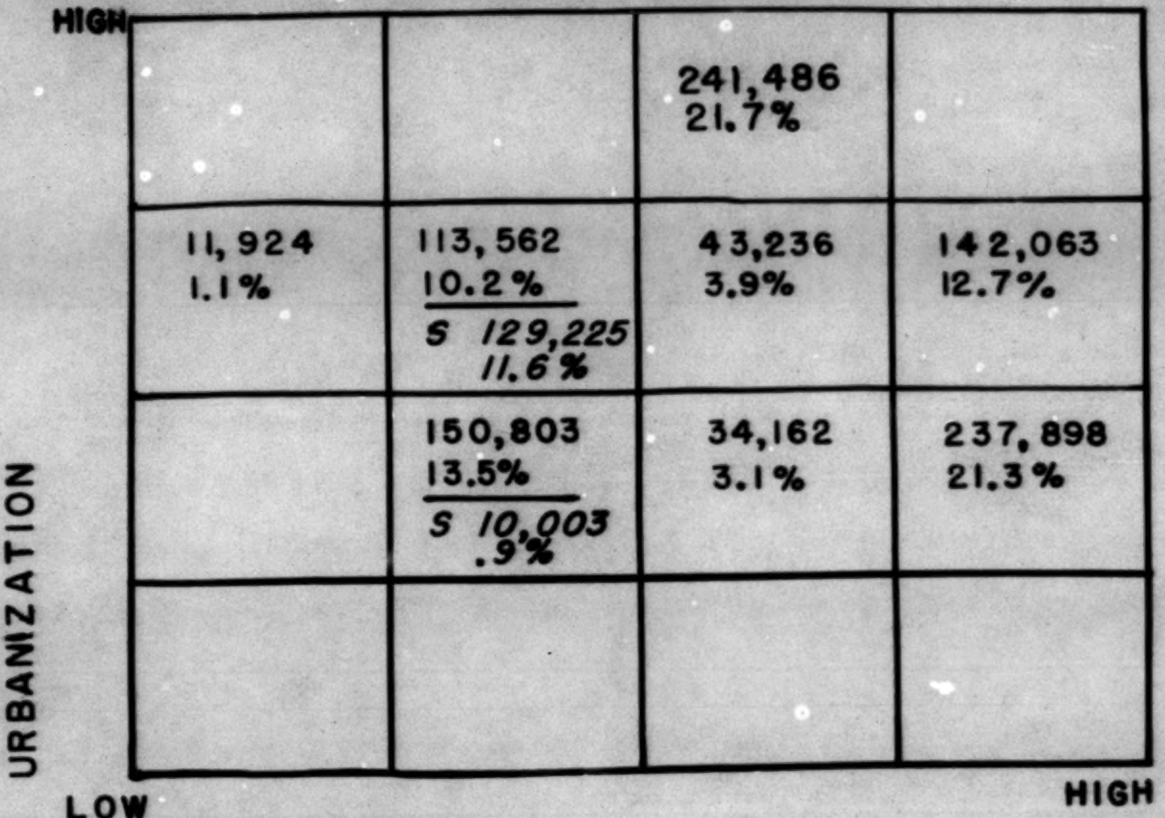
FIGURE 20 SHOWS THE EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY SOCIAL AREA. WHEN THIS FIGURE IS COMPARED WITH FIGURE 16 IT WILL BE NOTED THAT THE EXPENDITURES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE DIFFERENT SOCIAL AREAS ARE IN PROPORTION TO THE MEMBERSHIP IN THESE CHURCHES. NO SOCIAL AREA PREDOMINATED IN THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED. THE GREATEST DIFFERENCE IS FOUND IN AREA 3D WHERE THERE ARE 16.5% OF THE MEMBERS AND 21.7% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED.

THE PER CAPITA GIVING IS SHOWN BY SOCIAL AREA IN FIGURE 21. NO DEFINITE PATTERN IS INDICATED ON THIS DIAGRAM. THE THREE SOCIAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA GIVING ARE 1C, 3B AND 3D. THE PER CAPITA GIVING OF CHURCHES IN TRACTS HAVING A SOCIAL RANK OF 75 OR HIGHER IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THOSE IN TRACTS HAVING SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF 25 TO 50. IT IS OF INTEREST TO NOTE THAT IN AREA 1C WHICH HAS THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES ($87.03), THE CHURCH SUFFERED A DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF 63.2% DURING THE PERIOD 1950 - 1955. THE SOCIAL AREA WHICH RANKS SECOND HIGHEST IN PERCAPITA EXPENDITURES ($79.96), SHOWED A DECREASE OF 3.8% IN MEMBERSHIP DURING THIS PERIOD.

CHURCH SCHOOL

THE FIGURES ON THE CHURCH SCHOOL IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

FIGURE 20
EXPENDITURES 1955
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES


HIGH
URBANIZATION
LOW
HIGH
SOCIAL RANK

		241,486 21.7%	
11,924 1.1%	113,562 10.2% *S 129,225* *11.6%*	43,236 3.9%	142,063 12.7%
	150,803 13.5% *S 10,003* *.9%*	34,162 3.1%	237,898 21.3%

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
PERCENT OF TOTAL
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 21
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

HIGH

		5 70.96	
1 87.03	4 54.10 S 4 48.02	2 43.42	3 53.27
	3 40.58 S 1 64.12	2 70.15	3 55.34

URBANIZATION

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1955
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

INCLUDE ONLY PUPILS; OFFICERS AND TEACHERS ARE OMITTED. FIGURE 22 SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY SOCIAL AREA.

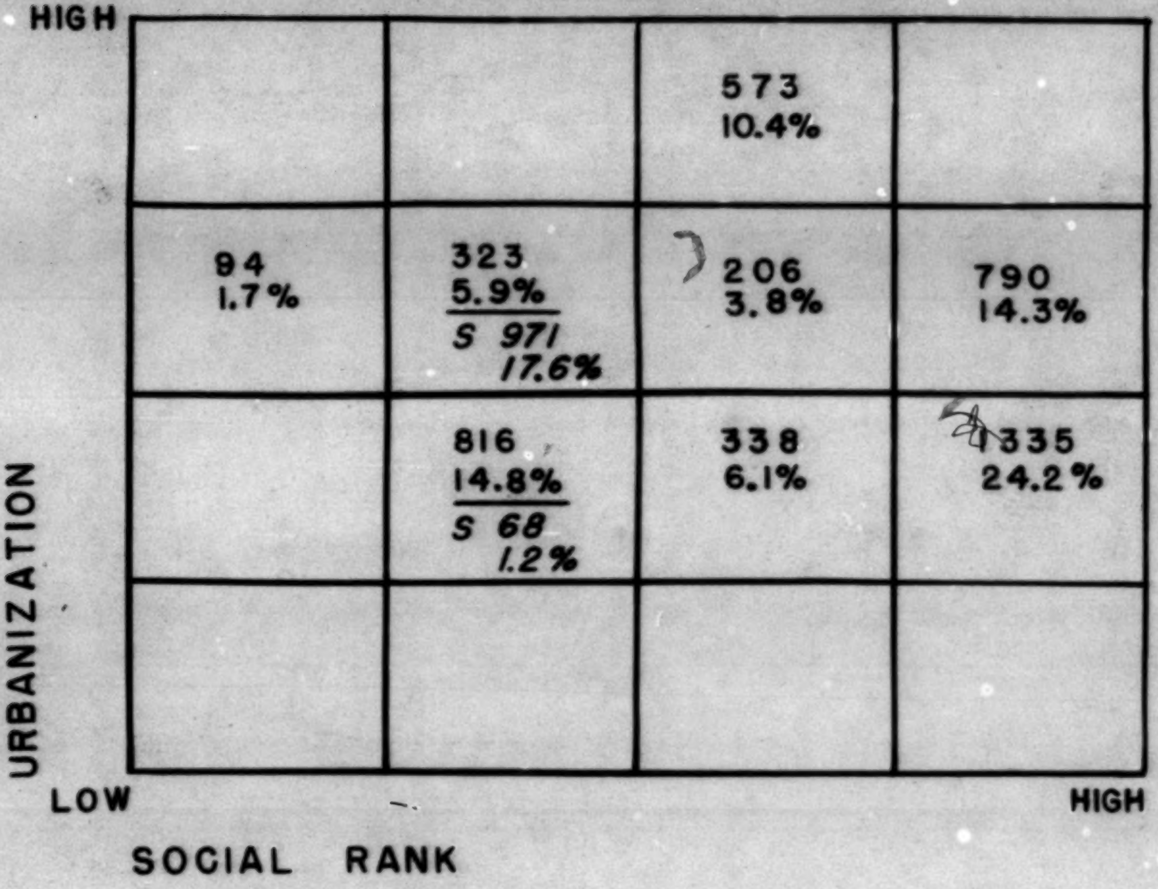
THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS MUCH SMALLER THAN THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. THERE ARE 20,658 CHURCH MEMBERS AND 5,514 PUPILS IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL. IN GENERAL, THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH SCHOOL PUPILS APPROXIMATES THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. THERE IS A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PROPORTION OF CHURCH SCHOOL PUPILS IN TRACTS WITH AN URBANIZATION SCORE OF LESS THAN 50. THE PROPORTION OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP FOR THESE AREAS IS 40.9% WHILE THE PROPORTION OF CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS 46.3%. THE GREATEST DIFFERENCE IN THE PROPORTION OF THESE TWO ITEMS OCCURS IN SOCIAL AREA 3D WHERE THERE ARE 16.5% OF THE CHURCH MEMBERS AND 10.5% OF THE PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL.

CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIVE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES ARE LOCATED IN SEGREGATED CENSUS TRACTS, ONE IN 2BS AND FOUR IN 2CS. ONE CHURCH IS LARGE WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 1,700, WHILE THE OTHERS ARE SMALL, RANGING IN MEMBERSHIP FROM 156 TO 392. ONE OF THE CHURCHES HAD A MEMBERSHIP DECLINE OF 11.8%. THE OTHER FOUR GAINED MEMBERS, THE INCREASE RANGING FROM 2.6% TO 43.1%.

THE CHURCHES IN THE SEGREGATED TRACTS CONTAIN 13.8% OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE SAMPLE. THEY EXPEND 12.5% OF THE TOTAL FUNDS. THE PUPILS IN THEIR CHURCH SCHOOLS

FIGURE 22
CHURCH SCHOOL
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES



		573 10.4%	
94 1.7%	323 5.9% *S 971* *17.6%*	206 3.8%	790 14.3%
	816 14.8% *S 68* *1.2%*	338 6.1%	1335 24.2%

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1955
PERCENT OF TOTAL
S SEGREGATED TRACTS

REPRESENT 18.8% OF THE TOTAL. IN PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES THEY ARE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE CHURCHES IN THE OTHER SOCIAL AREAS.

SUMMARY

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE TEND TO BE LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION MORE FREQUENTLY THAN IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHURCHES OF THIS DENOMINATION DOES NOT DIFFER FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS TRACTS ON THE SOCIAL RANK SCALE.

ONE-THIRD OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS DENOMINATION BELONG TO CHURCHES LOCATED IN SOCIAL AREAS 4B AND 4C. HOWEVER, LARGE INDIVIDUAL CONGREGATIONS ARE FOUND IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOCIAL AREAS.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE CHURCHES APPEAR TO BE IN PROPORTION TO THE SIZE OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP, REGARDLESS OF THE SOCIAL AREA IN WHICH THE CHURCH IS LOCATED. NO PATTERN CAN BE DISCERNED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES IN THE SOCIAL AREA DIAGRAM.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, ALTHOUGH RELATIVELY SMALL IN COMPARISON TO THE MEMBERSHIP, IN GENERAL FOLLOWS THE PATTERN OF THE MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIAL AREA DIAGRAM. IT IS SLIGHTLY LARGER IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION, THAN IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION.

THE CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS DO NOT APPEAR TO DIFFER FROM THE CHURCHES IN NON-SEGREGATED TRACTS IN REGARD TO GROWTH OR DECLINE, MEMBERSHIP, EXPENDITURES, OR CHURCH SCHOOL.

CHAPTER VI

LUTHERAN CHURCHES

A total of 39 United Lutheran Churches are located in the four sample cities. Data for all of the churches were available for both 1950 and 1955.

Distribution of the Lutheran Churches

Figure 23 shows the distribution of Lutheran churches in the social areas of the four cities. There is a concentration of churches in the middle range of both the social rank and urbanization indexes. Only four churches are in tracts having a social rank score of 75 or more and two in tracts with a score of less than 25. On the urbanization index, only one church is located in a tract with a score of 75 or more and two in tracts with a score of less than 25. The concentration of Lutheran churches is in social areas 2B, 2C, 3B and 3C.

No significant difference was found between the number of Lutheran churches located in tracts having a score of 50 or more on the social rank scale, and the distribution of the census tracts in the sample cities.[1] No significant difference was found between the distribution of churches in tracts having an urbanization score of over 50 and the distribution of census tracts having such scores.[2]

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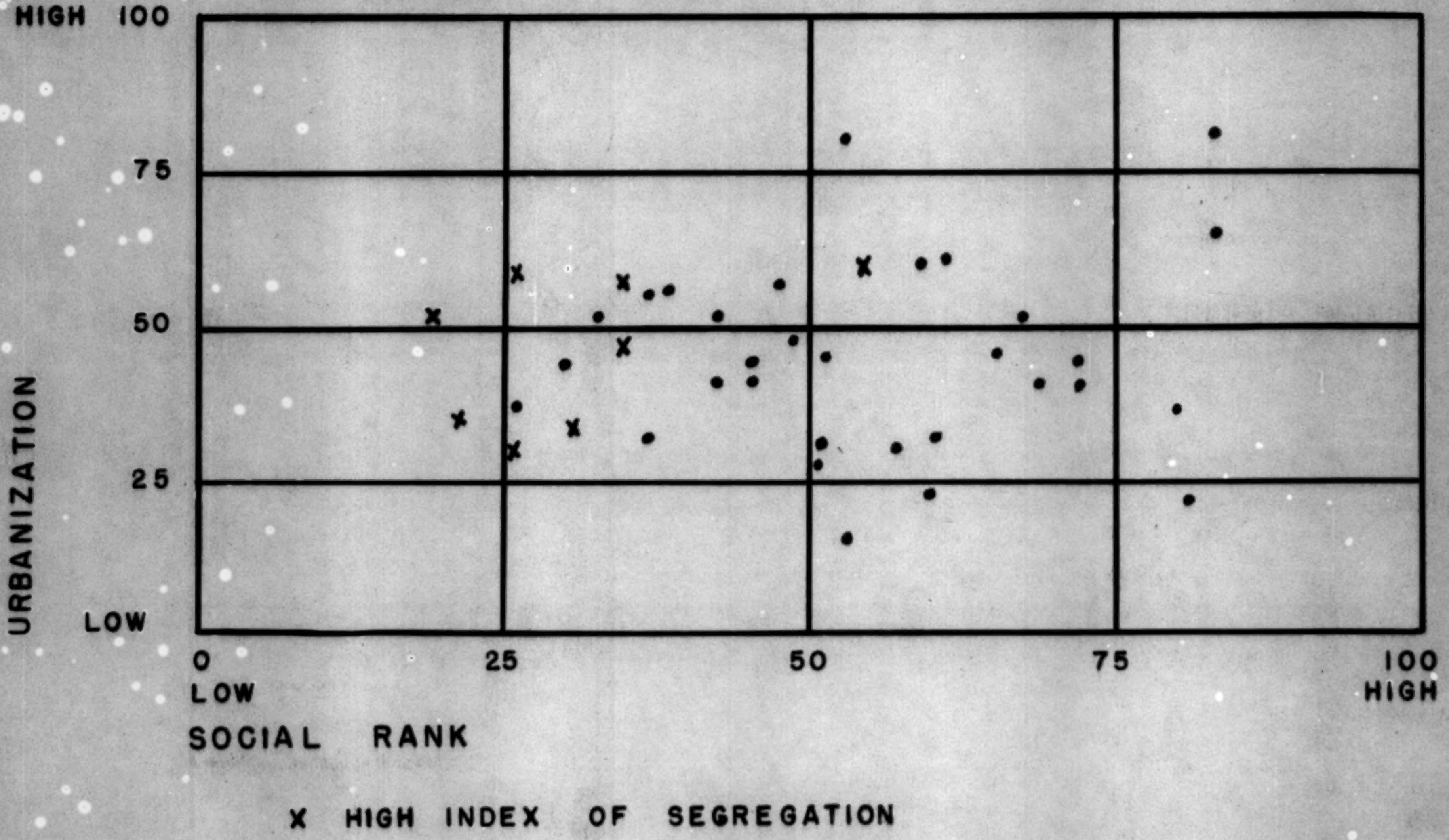
[1] Chi square equals 3.520.

[2] Chi square equals .780.

FIGURE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCHES
IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES



Size of Membership

The 39 churches reported a total membership of 30,410 in 1955. Figure 24 shows for each social area the number of church members and the per cent of the total membership belonging to churches located there.

From this figure it can be noted that the size of membership of the Lutheran churches varies almost directly in proportion to the number of churches in the social area. Thus while there are four of 39 churches in areas with social rank scores of 75 or more, they contain 11.9% of the membership. In area 3B where the Lutheran denomination has the most members, 9 of the 39 churches contain 26.4% of the total membership. There are fewer members in proportion to the number of churches in areas of lower social rank. In social areas 2B and 2C there are 12 of the 39 churches; these contain 22.8% of the members. Eight churches located in tracts rating high on the segregation index contain 20.9% of the members.

The range of membership size of local churches is from 193 to 1,910. Thirteen of the churches have memberships of more than 1,000. Five churches have fewer than 300 members. Figure 25 shows the distribution of these large and small churches. From this figure it will be noted that the large churches are found in a variety of social areas. The small churches tend to be in areas of low social rank and low urbanization.

FIGURE 24
CHURCH MEMBERSHIP 1955
LUTHERAN CHURCHES

HIGH

		1432 4.7%	889 2.9%
S 1770 *5.8%*	3305 10.9% *S 2216* *7.3%*	1454 4.8% *S 1740* *5.7%*	1027 3.4%
S 193 *.6%*	3630 11.9% *S 2163* *7.2%*	8022 26.4%	1076 3.5%
		860 2.8%	633 2.1%

URBANIZATION

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

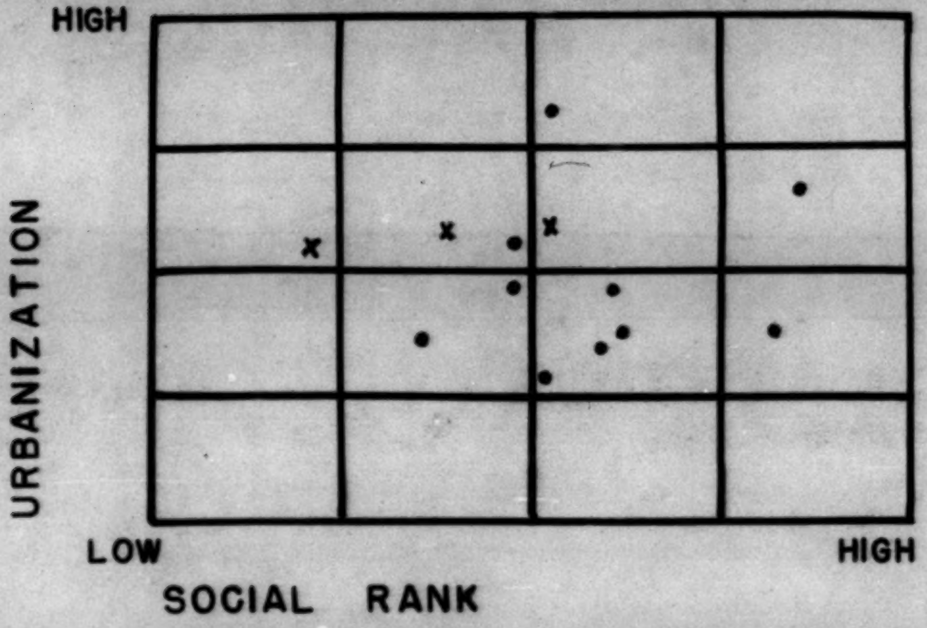
MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA

PERCENT OF TOTAL

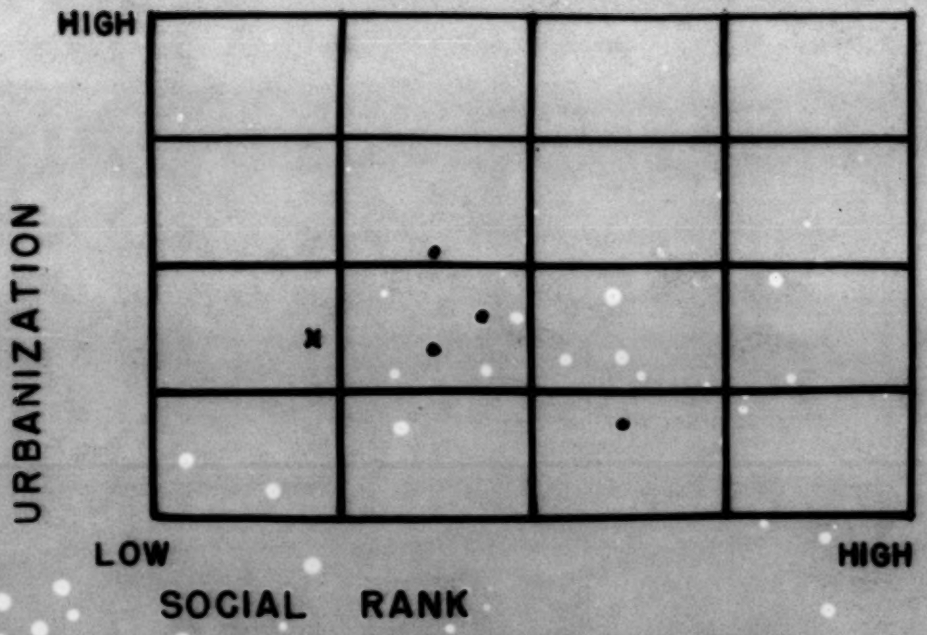
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 25

LARGEST AND SMALLEST
LUTHERAN CHURCHES



MORE THAN 1000 MEMBERS 1955



LESS THAN 300 MEMBERS 1955

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH AND DECLINE

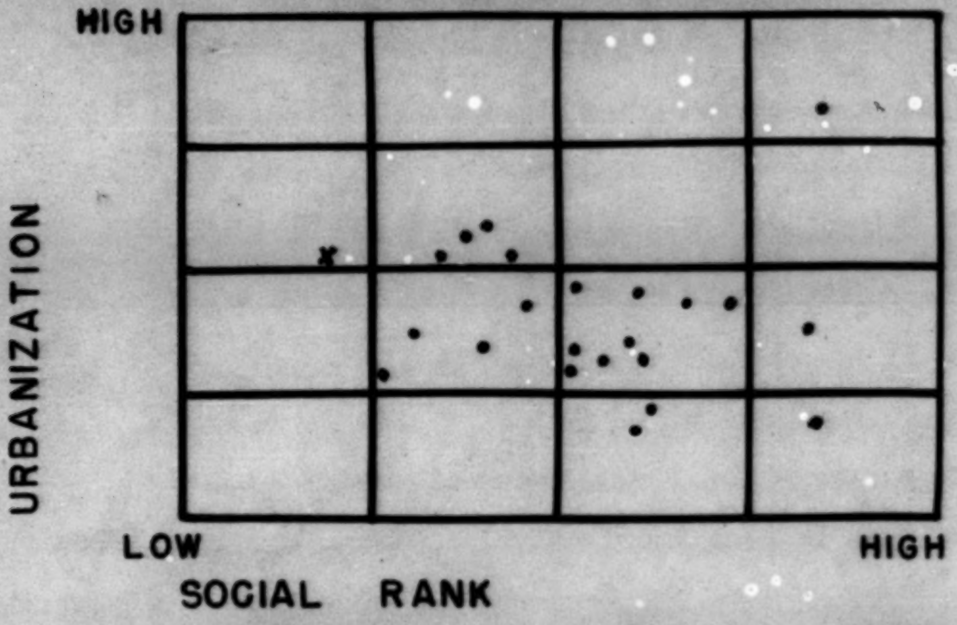
The membership change for the period 1950-1955 was secured for all of the 39 Lutheran churches. Eleven churches had fewer members in 1955 than they did in 1950. Of the eleven declining churches, six lost more than 10% of their members. The range of decrease was 0.3% to 20.7%.

Of the 28 churches reporting an increase in membership, 22 gained over 10%. Seven of these showed an increase of more than 50%. Five churches in segregated tracts increased in membership while three lost members.

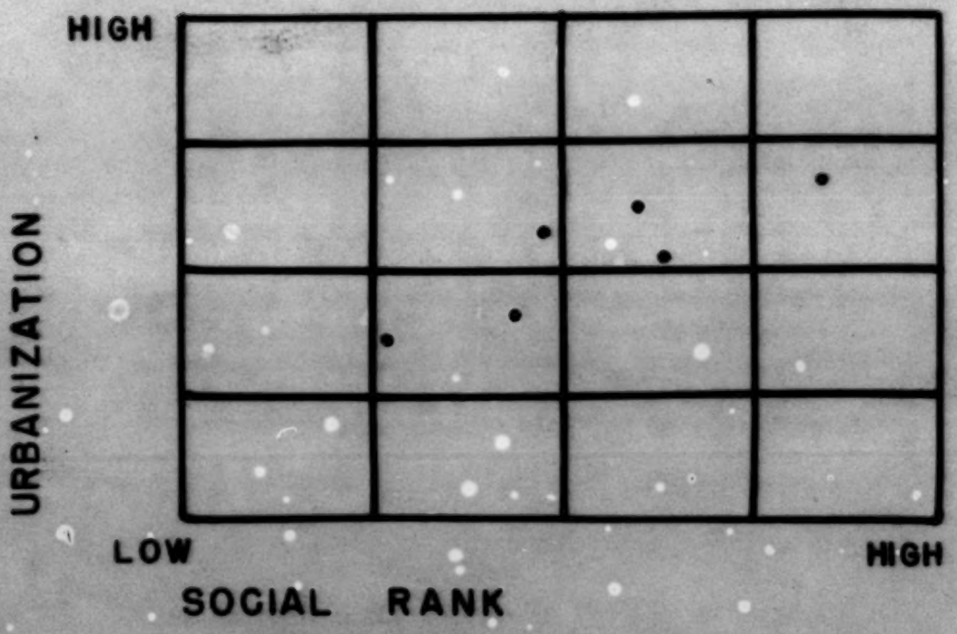
Figure 26 shows the distribution of churches increasing and those decreasing in membership by 10% or more. Of the 22 churches which increased by 10% or more, 16 are in tracts having an urbanization score of less than 50. Of those churches which decreased by 10% or more, 16 are in tracts having an urbanization score of less than 50. Of those churches which decreased by 10% or more, four are in areas which have an urbanization score of 50 or more and two are in areas with an urbanization score of less than 50. It would appear that the Lutheran churches are growing most rapidly in areas of low urbanization. In areas of high social rank and urbanization the Lutheran church is not growing. Of the three churches in social area 3C, all lost members during this period. The church in 3D increased by only 1.0%. The church in 4C lost by 21.5% and the one in 4D gained by 14.8%.

Figure 27 shows the number of congregations and per cent gain or loss of membership in each social area.

FIGURE 26
MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
BY LOCAL CHURCH
LUTHERAN CHURCHES



INCREASE OF 10% OR MORE



DECREASE OF 10% OR MORE

FIGURE 27
MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
LUTHERAN CHURCHES

HIGH

URBANIZATION

		1 1.0%	1 14.8%
S 1 *53.8%*	7 6.4% S 2 *-5.9%*	3 -14.3% S 1 *8.8%*	1 -21.5%
S 1 *6.6%*	7 6.4% S 3 *10.3%*	9 34.6%	1 58.7%
		2 62.3%	1 17.0%

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PERCENT MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

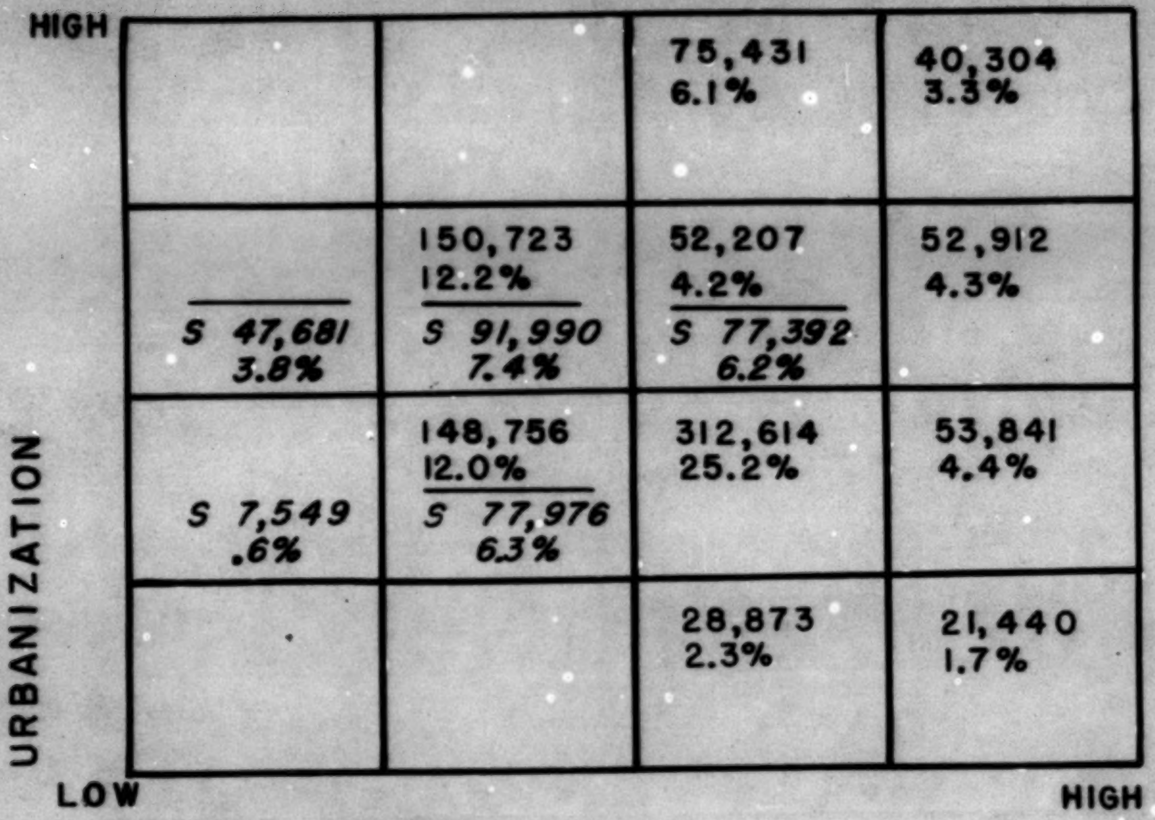
In only three areas did the Lutheran denomination decrease in membership; 2BS (-5.9%), 3C (-14.3%) and 4C (-21.5%). The most substantial gains were made in areas of low urbanization. For the denomination as a whole there was a reported gain in membership of 13.8%. The total membership increased from 26,722 in 1950 to 30,410 in 1955.

Expenditures

Figure 28 gives the expenditures and per cent of the total expenditures by each social area. If this figure is compared with Figure 24 it will be noted that the size of expenditures is in direct proportion to the size of the membership in each social area. Only in areas which have a score of 75 or more on the social rank scale are the expenditures proportional or even slightly higher than the membership. In these four areas are found 11.9% of the membership and 13.7% of the total expenditures. In churches located in the segregated tracts, the reverse is true. There are 20.3% of the membership and 17.5% of the expenditures. It therefore appears that the Lutheran churches have expenditures in proportion to their membership regardless of the social area in which the church is located.

Figure 29 shows the number of churches and the per capita expenditures for each social area. From this diagram it is evident that there is no pattern regarding the per capita expenditures by social area. There is not

FIGURE 28
EXPENDITURES 1955
LUTHERAN CHURCHES



SOCIAL RANK

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
PERCENT OF TOTAL

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 29
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
LUTHERAN CHURCHES

HIGH

URBANIZATION

		1 52.67	1 45.33
S 1 *26.94*	5 45.60 *S 2* *41.51*	3 35.90 *S 1* *44.48*	1 51.52
S 1 *41.19*	7 40.98 *S 3* *33.57*	9 52.44	1 50.04
		2 33.57	1 33.87

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1955
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

A WIDE RANGE IN PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES BETWEEN THE SOCIAL AREAS.

CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS

SEVEN LUTHERAN CHURCHES ARE LOCATED IN TRACTS HAVING A HIGH SCORE IN THE SEGREGATION INDEX. FOUR OF THESE CHURCHES REPORTED MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 1000 IN 1955. ONLY ONE HAD FEWER THAN 300 MEMBERS. FOUR INCREASED IN MEMBERSHIP AND THREE DECREASED. AS A GROUP THESE CHURCHES INCREASED BY 11.5% DURING THE PERIOD 1950-1955.

THESE CHURCHES IN GENERAL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE OTHERS IN THE DENOMINATION IN REGARD TO THE AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES. THEY ALSO DO NOT APPEAR TO DIFFER FROM THE OTHERS IN REGARD TO PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES.

SUMMARY

LUTHERAN CHURCHES TEND TO BE CONCENTRATED IN THE MIDDLE SOCIAL AREAS. THIS DENOMINATION HAS THE GREATER PROPORTION OF ITS MEMBERS IN AREAS WITH AN URBANIZATION SCORE OF LESS THAN 50. THE SOCIAL AREAS IN WHICH THE CHURCHES HAVE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF MEMBERS IS 3B WHERE THERE ARE NINE CONGREGATIONS AND 26.4% OF THE TOTAL LUTHERAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE SAMPLE.

IN REGARD TO SIZE OF INDIVIDUAL CHURCHES, THE LARGE CHURCHES ARE FOUND IN A VARIETY OF SOCIAL AREAS. SMALL CHURCHES TEND TO BE IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK AND LOW URBANIZATION. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE CHURCHES WHICH ARE GROWING MOST RAPIDLY ARE IN TRACTS HAVING AN URBANIZATION

SCORE OF LESS THAN 50. THE DENOMINATION HAS SUFFERED ITS GREATEST LOSS OF MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA 3C.

IN GENERAL, THE EXPENDITURES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES ARE IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS REGARDLESS OF THE SOCIAL AREA IN WHICH THE CHURCH IS LOCATED. THERE IS NO DISCERNIBLE PATTERN IN THE PER CAPITA GIVING BY SOCIAL AREA.

NO DATA ON CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OR ATTENDANCE ARE REPORTED BY THIS DENOMINATION.

CHAPTER VII

METHODIST CHURCHES

In the four cities included in the study there are 78 Methodist churches. Data were available for 1950 and 1955 for all but one of these churches.

Only predominantly white congregations were included. All churches of the Central Jurisdiction which is composed of Negro congregations were omitted. In addition, two white congregations in a very large and heterogeneous census tract in a recently annexed section of Kansas City were omitted.

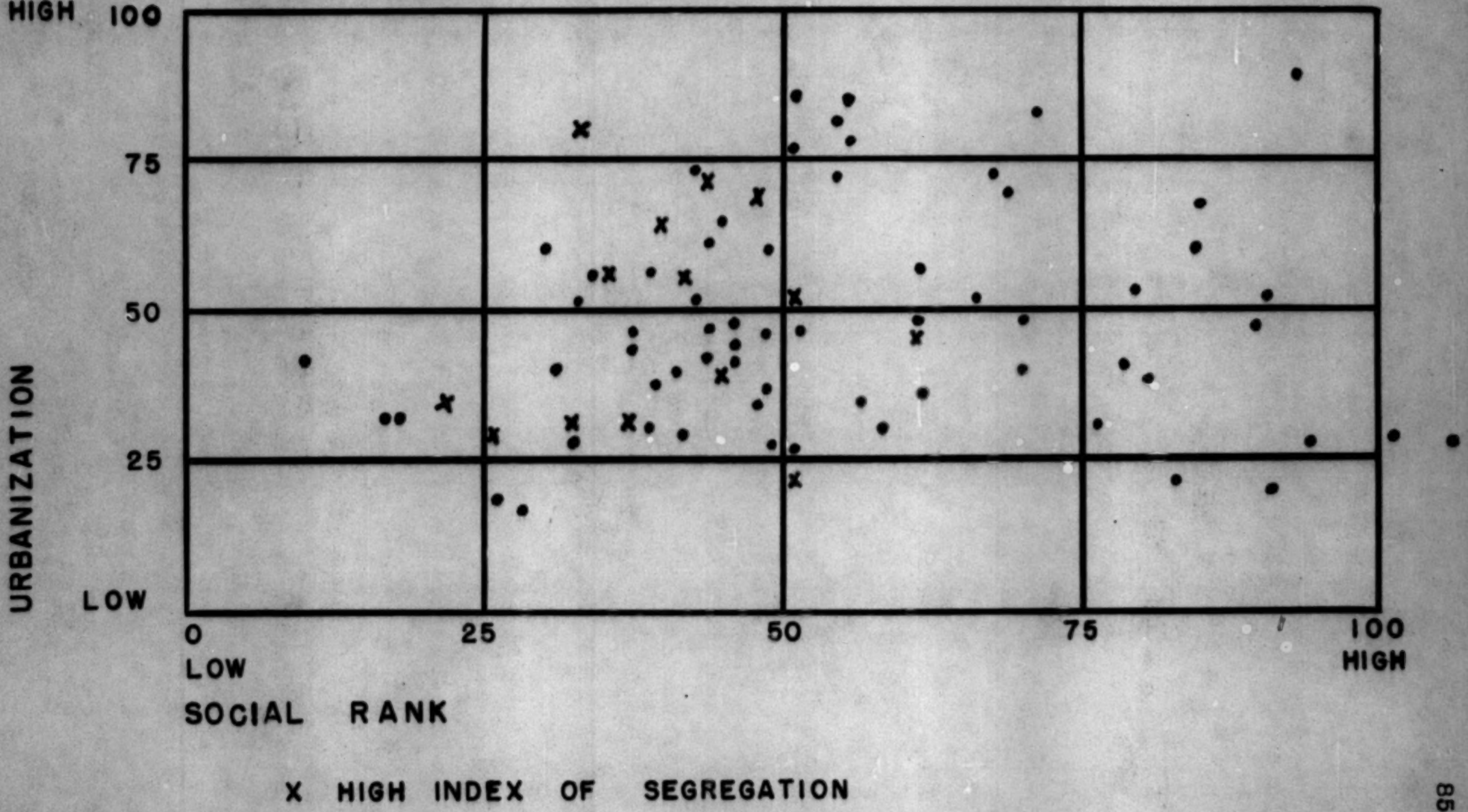
Distribution of Churches

Methodist churches are located in a variety of social areas as shown in Figure 30. At least one Methodist church is located in every social area where census tracts fall with the exception of two, IA and IC.

In general, the distribution of the churches tends to approximate that of the census tracts in the sample cities. No significant difference was found between the number of churches in tracts having social rank scores of 50 or more and the distribution of tracts in the sample

FIGURE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE METHODIST CHURCHES
IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES



cities having such scores.[1] No significant difference was found between the number of churches in areas with an urbanization score of 50 or higher and the distribution of census tracts having such scores.[2]

Size of Membership

The 77 churches on which data were available reported a total membership of 54,054 in 1955. Figure 31 shows for each social area the number of members and the per cent of total members belonging to churches located there.

This diagram indicates the importance of churches located in areas having a social rank score of 75 or higher. The 14 churches in these areas contain 29.7% of all the Methodist members. The largest concentration of members is in churches located in social area 4B where seven congregations contain 17.6% of the total membership. In contrast, the 17 congregations located in social area 2B contain 16.1% of the membership. The 13 churches in tracts scoring high on the segregation index contain 10.3% of the total membership.

The range of membership of local churches is 119 to 3,032. Fifteen churches have a membership of more than 1,000. Of these, 13 are in areas with social rank scores of 50 or higher while eight are in areas with social rank

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[1] Chi square equals .274.

[2] Chi square equals .637.

FIGURE 31

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP 1955

METHODIST CHURCHES

HIGH

	S 562 *1.0%*	4674 8.6%	1248 2.3%
	4696 8.7% *S 1829* *3.5%*	4917 9.1% *S 902* *1.7%*	4295 7.9%
1622 3.0%	8695 16.1% *S 1517* *2.8%*	7565 14.0% *S 429* *.8%*	9508 17.6%
	410 .8%	*S 130* *.2%*	1054 1.9%

URBANIZATION

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

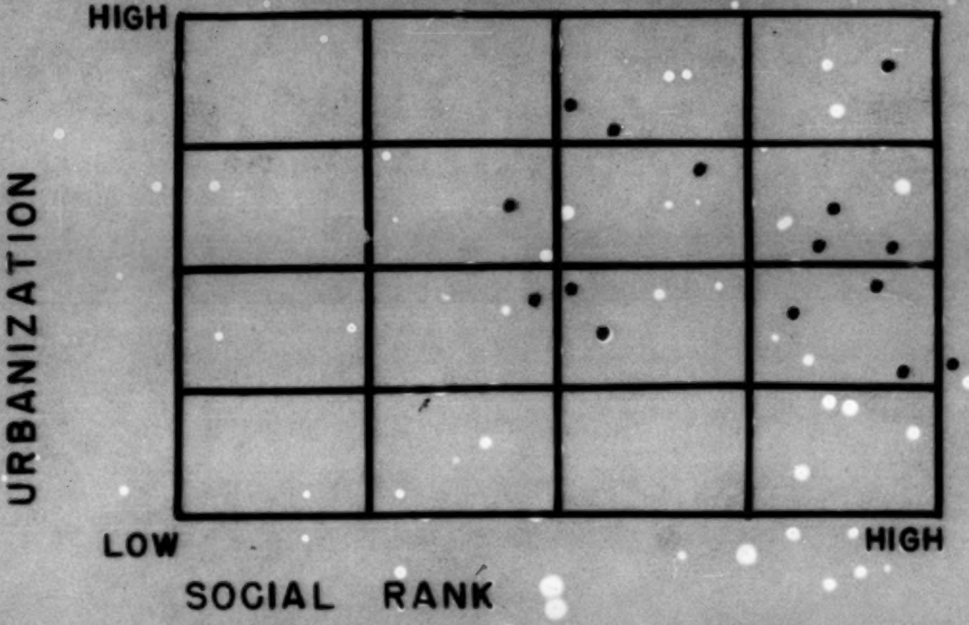
MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA

PERCENT OF TOTAL

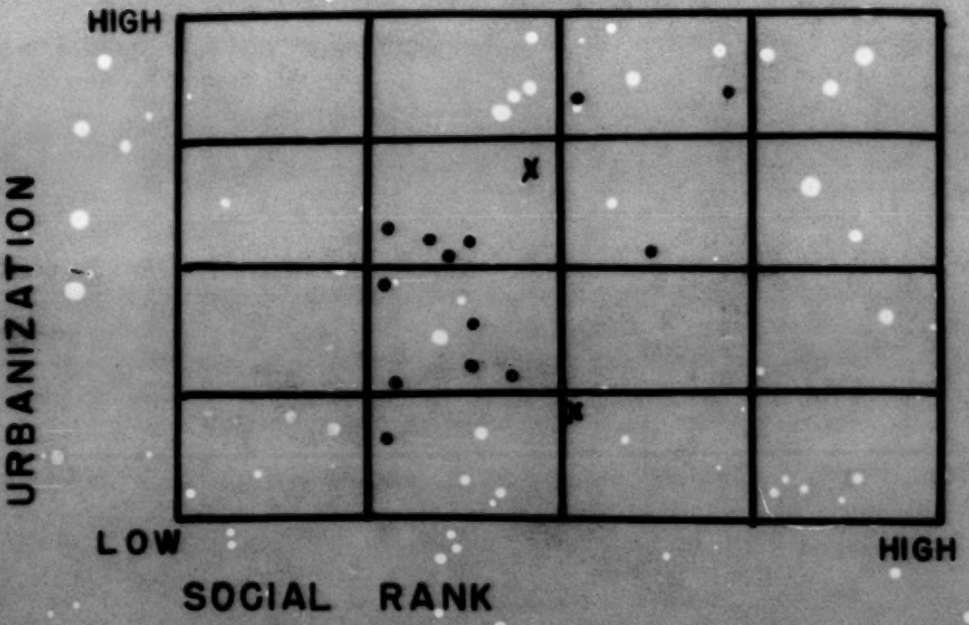
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 32

LARGEST AND SMALLEST METHODIST CHURCHES



MORE THAN 1000 MEMBERS 1955



LESS THAN 300 MEMBERS 1955

SCORES OF 75 OR HIGHER. NONE OF THESE LARGE CHURCHES IS IN A TRACT WITH A HIGH SCORE ON THE SEGREGATION INDEX.

THERE ARE 15 CHURCHES WHICH HAVE A MEMBERSHIP OF LESS THAN 300. ELEVEN OF THESE ARE IN TRACTS HAVING SOCIAL RANK SCORES BETWEEN 25 AND 50. THE REMAINING FOUR ARE IN AREAS WITH SCORES BETWEEN 50 AND 75. THIS DISTRIBUTION IS SHOWN IN FIGURE 32. THE DISTRIBUTION SHOWN ON THIS FIGURE SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT SIZE OF CHURCH VARIES WITH SOCIAL RANK AND NOT WITH URBANIZATION.

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH AND DECLINE

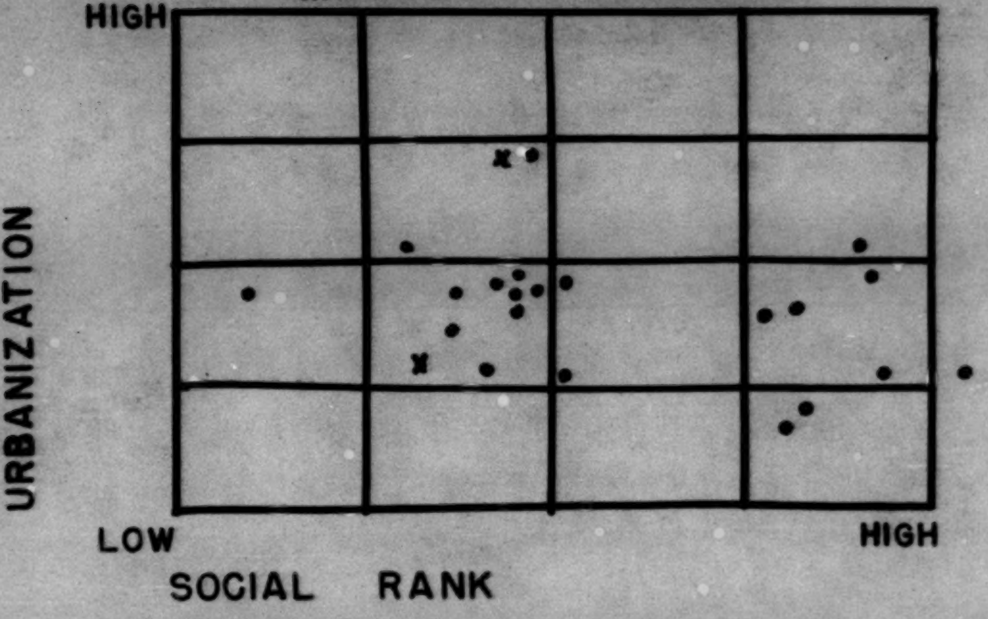
OF THE 77 METHODIST CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE, 36 HAD FEWER MEMBERS IN 1955 THAN IN 1950. TWENTY OF THE DECLINING CHURCHES DECREASED BY 10% OR MORE. FIVE LOST MORE THAN 30% OF THEIR MEMBERS DURING THIS PERIOD.

FIFTY-SEVEN CONGREGATIONS INCREASED IN MEMBERSHIP BETWEEN 1950 AND 1955. OF THESE 23 GAINED BY 10% OR MORE, NINE INCREASED BY 30% OR MORE AND THREE MORE THAN DOUBLED THEIR CONGREGATIONS. EIGHT OF THE 13 CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS LOST MEMBERS DURING THE PERIOD. OF THESE, SIX DECLINED BY MORE THAN 10%. OF THOSE FIVE CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS WHICH INCREASED IN MEMBERSHIP, THE RANGE WAS 0.3% TO 36.1%.

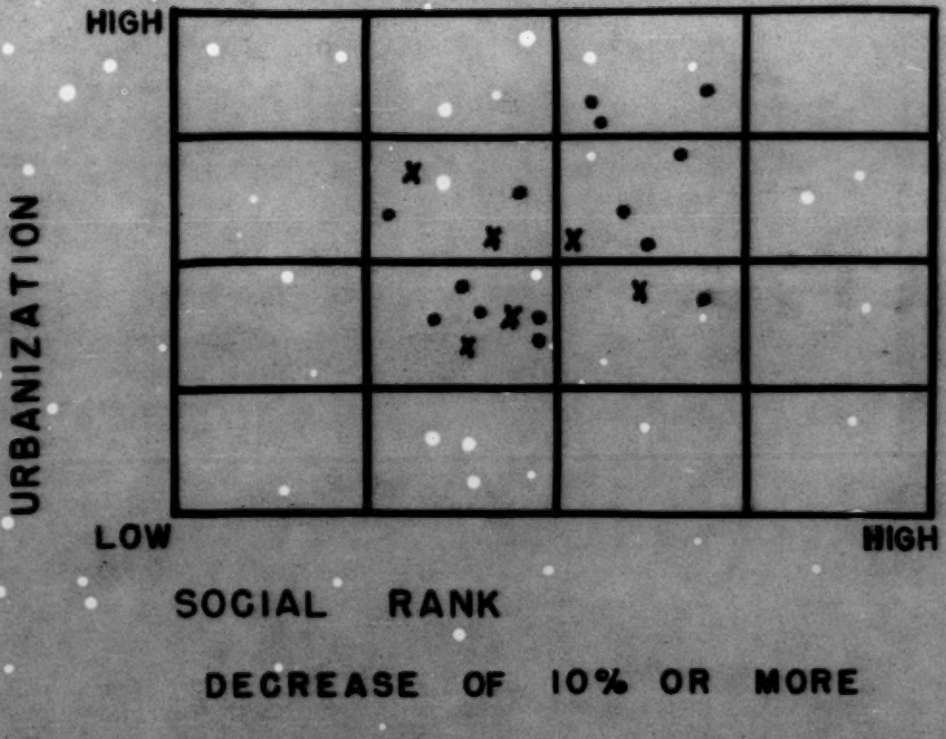
FIGURE 33 SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCHES WHICH INCREASED OR DECREASED BY 10% OR MORE. FROM THE DIAGRAM, SEVERAL TRENDS EMERGE. METHODIST CHURCHES ARE INCREASING BY SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS IN A VARIETY OF AREAS ON THE SOCIAL

FIGURE 33

LOCAL CHURCH
MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
METHODIST CHURCHES



INCREASE OF 10% OR MORE



DECREASE OF 10% OR MORE

rank scale. However, this increase is taking place in areas with urbanization scores of less than 50. Of the 23 churches increasing in membership, 19 are in tracts with urbanization scores of less than 50. In contrast to the growing churches, eleven of the 20 churches which decreased by 10% or more were in areas having an urbanization score of 50 or higher. No church decreased by 10% or more in a tract having a social rank of 75 or higher.

Figure 34 shows the number of churches and per cent membership increase or decrease between 1950 and 1955 by social area. From this diagram it will be noted that the membership is increasing in the greatest numbers in social areas 4A and 4B. It is losing members in 3C and 3D with the greatest percentage of decrease in 3D. With one exception, a church in 2DS, this denomination is losing members in all social areas having a high degree of segregation.

For the 77 Methodist congregations, there were 52,761 members in 1950 and 54,054 in 1955. This represents a gain of 2.5%.

Expenditures

The expenditures and per cent of the total expenditures by social area are shown for the Methodist churches on Figure 35. When this figure is compared with Figure 31, it will be noted that the amount of funds expended is approximately in proportion to the number of members belonging to churches in each of the social areas.

FIGURE 34

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

METHODIST CHURCHES

HIGH

URBANIZATION

	S 1 *2.7%*	6 −18.5%	1 8.4%
	9 1.5% *S 5* *−7.2%*	5 −9.5% *S 1* *−27.2%*	4 1.6%
3 4.4%	17 1.4% *S 4* *−6.4%*	8 3.7% *S 1* *−11.3%*	7 31.0%
	2 −3.8%	*S 1* *−3.0*	2 119.6%

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PERCENT MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 35

EXPENDITURES 1955
METHODIST CHURCHES

URBANIZATION	LOW			HIGH
HIGH		*S 33,467* *1.7%*	202,134 10.3%	66,530 3.4%
		158,570 8.1% *S 59,960* *3.1%*	138,672 7.1% *S 19,285* *1.0%*	208,117 10.6%
	57,807 3.0%	274,970 14.0% *S 45,176* *2.3%*	236,755 12.1% *S 10,763* *.6%*	399,849 20.4%
LOW		9,180 .5%	*S 3,510* *.2%*	32,108 1.6%

SOCIAL RANK

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES
PERCENT OF TOTAL
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

CHURCHES IN THE TRACTS WITH SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF 75 OR HIGHER TEND TO EXPEND SLIGHTLY MORE MONEY THAN CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH LOWER SOCIAL RANK SCORES. CHURCHES IN THESE AREAS CONTAIN 29.7% OF THE MEMBERSHIP AND EXPEND 36.0% OF THE FUNDS.

CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH AN URBANIZATION SCORE OF 75 OR HIGHER TEND TO EXPEND A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PROPORTION OF FUNDS THAN THEIR PROPORTION OF MEMBERS. IN THESE CHURCHES THERE ARE 11.9% OF THE MEMBERS WHILE THEIR EXPENDITURES ARE 15.4% OF THE TOTAL.

IN CONTRAST, CHURCHES IN TRACTS SCORING LOW ON THE SOCIAL RANK AND URBANIZATION INDEXES EXPEND A SMALLER PROPORTION OF FUNDS THAN THE PROPORTION OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP. CHURCHES WHICH ARE IN SEGREGATED TRACTS IN GENERAL FOLLOW THE SAME PATTERN ALTHOUGH THE DIFFERENCE IS SMALLER.

FIGURE 36 SHOWS THE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES AND THE NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN EACH SOCIAL AREA. FROM THIS FIGURE IT WOULD APPEAR THAT CHURCHES IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK AND HIGH URBANIZATION HAVE THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES. THE FIVE SOCIAL AREAS WHICH REPORT THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES ARE 2DS, 3D, 4B, 4C, AND 4D.

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

FIGURE 37 SHOWS THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND THE PER CENT OF TOTAL CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY SOCIAL AREA. IN EACH SOCIAL AREA THERE ARE FEWER PERSONS ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL THAN THERE ARE MEMBERS IN THE

FIGURE 36

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

METHODIST CHURCHES

URBANIZATION

HIGH		S 1 59.55	6 43.24	1 53.31
		9 33.77 S 5 32.78	5 28.20 S 1 21.36	4 48.46
	3 35.40	17 31.62 S 4 29.80	8 31.30 S 1 25.09	7 42.05
		2 22.39	S 1 27.00	2 30.46
LOW				HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

churches. In only three local churches was the church school enrollment larger than the church membership.

In general, the proportion of the church school enrollment in the churches of each social area approximates the proportion of members in these churches. As would be expected, there are slightly fewer persons in the church school of churches in areas with high urbanization scores. The churches in census tracts with a score on the urbanization index of 75 or higher, have 11.9% of the members and 8.7% of the persons enrolled in the church schools.

Church School Average Attendance

The average attendance of the per cent of the enrollment is shown for each social area on Figure 38. This figure indicates that regardless of the social area of the churches, the average attendance at church school is approximately half the enrollment. In the two social areas where the average attendance is substantially higher than one half the enrollment, (60.7% in 3CS and 70.4% in 3AS) only one church is in each area. Surprisingly, the lowest average attendance in proportion to the enrollment (36.1%) is found in social area 4A, the area of lowest urbanization and highest social rank.

Churches in Segregated Tracts

Fourteen Methodist churches are located in areas with a high score on the segregation index. For one of these no data were available. Of the thirteen churches,

FIGURE 37
CHURCH SCHOOL
METHODIST CHURCHES

URBANIZATION

HIGH

	S 348 1.0%	1955 5.9%	598 1.8%
	2964 8.9% S 1000 3.0%	2632 7.9% S 453 1.4%	2161 6.5%
1097 3.2%	5609 16.9% S 968 2.9%	5423 16.3% S 333 1.0%	6412 19.3%
	309 .9%	S 132 .4%	882 2.7%

LOW

HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1955
PERCENT OF TOTAL

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 38

CHURCH SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

METHODIST CHURCHES

HIGH		S 150 43.1%	953 48.7%	331 55.3%
		1317 44.4% S 466 46.6%	1186 45.1% S 275 60.7%	930 43.0%
	591 54.8%	2956 52.7% S 552 57.0%	2314 42.7% S 159 35.1%	3025 47.2%
		148 47.9%	S 93 70.4%	381 3[illegible].1%
	LOW			HIGH

URBANIZATION

SOCIAL RANK

CHURCH SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE 1955

PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

two had fewer than 300 members, nine had between 300 and 499 and two had memberships between 500 and 1,000.

Eight of the thirteen churches in segregated tracts had a decrease in membership during the period 1950-1955. The range of the rate of decrease was 4.8% to 35.2%. As a group, the churches in segregated tracts decreased in membership by 10.5% during this period. Five congregations gained members. The range of the rate of increase was 0.3% to 36.1%.

In general the churches in segregated census tracts do not differ from the other churches in the proportion of funds expended. In per capita expenditures these churches are slightly lower than those in other social areas.

The proportion of persons enrolled in the church schools is approximately equal to the proportion of members. The rate of average attendance does not differ from that of the churches in other areas.

Summary

The Methodist churches are found in a wide variety of social areas. The distribution of churches is similar to the distribution of census tracts in the sample cities. The larger congregations tend to be located in tracts with a high social rank score while the smaller congregations are in areas with low social rank scores. Churches which are increasing in membership most rapidly tend to be in areas with low urbanization scores while churches which

ARE DECREASING TEND TO BE IN AREAS WITH HIGH URBANIZATION SCORES.

ALTHOUGH CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH HIGH SCORES ON THE SOCIAL RANK SCALE TEND TO EXPEND SLIGHTLY MORE FUNDS THAN THE PROPORTION OF MEMBERS IN THESE CHURCHES, IN GENERAL, THE EXPENDITURES ARE DIRECTLY IN PROPORTION TO THE MEMBERSHIP IN CHURCHES IN THE DIFFERENT SOCIAL AREAS. A DEFINITE PATTERN REGARDING PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES IS NOT EVIDENT.

THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL TENDS TO APPROXIMATE THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THE CHURCHES OF THE SOCIAL AREAS. THE ENROLLMENT IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN CHURCHES LOCATED IN TRACTS WITH LOW URBANIZATION SCORES AND SLIGHTLY LOWER IN TRACTS WITH HIGH URBANIZATION SCORES.

AS A GROUP, METHODIST CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS ARE DECREASING IN MEMBERSHIP. THE AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES IS IN PROPORTION TO THEIR MEMBERSHIP, BUT THE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES TEND TO BE LOWER THAN THOSE OF OTHER SOCIAL AREAS. THEIR CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE TENDS TO BE PROPORTIONAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP.

CHAPTER VIII

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

In the sample cities there are 30 Presbyterian United States of America churches. Data were available for all of these churches for both 1950 and 1955.

Distribution of Presbyterian Churches

Figure 39 shows the distribution of Presbyterian churches by social areas in the four sample cities. No church is located in a census tract having a social rank score of less than 25. Four churches are in segregated tracts, two in 2BS and two in 2CS.

The majority of Presbyterian churches are located in tracts with scores between 25 and 75 on both the social rank and urbanization indexes. Twenty-nine of the 30 churches are in social areas 2B, 2C, 2BS, 2CS, 3B and 3C. Only one congregation is located in a tract having an urbanization score of less than 25 while four are in tracts having urbanization scores of 75 or higher.

Eighteen of the 30 churches are in tracts which have a social rank score of 50 or higher. This distribution of churches differs significantly from the distribution of the census tracts.[1] It can therefore be stated

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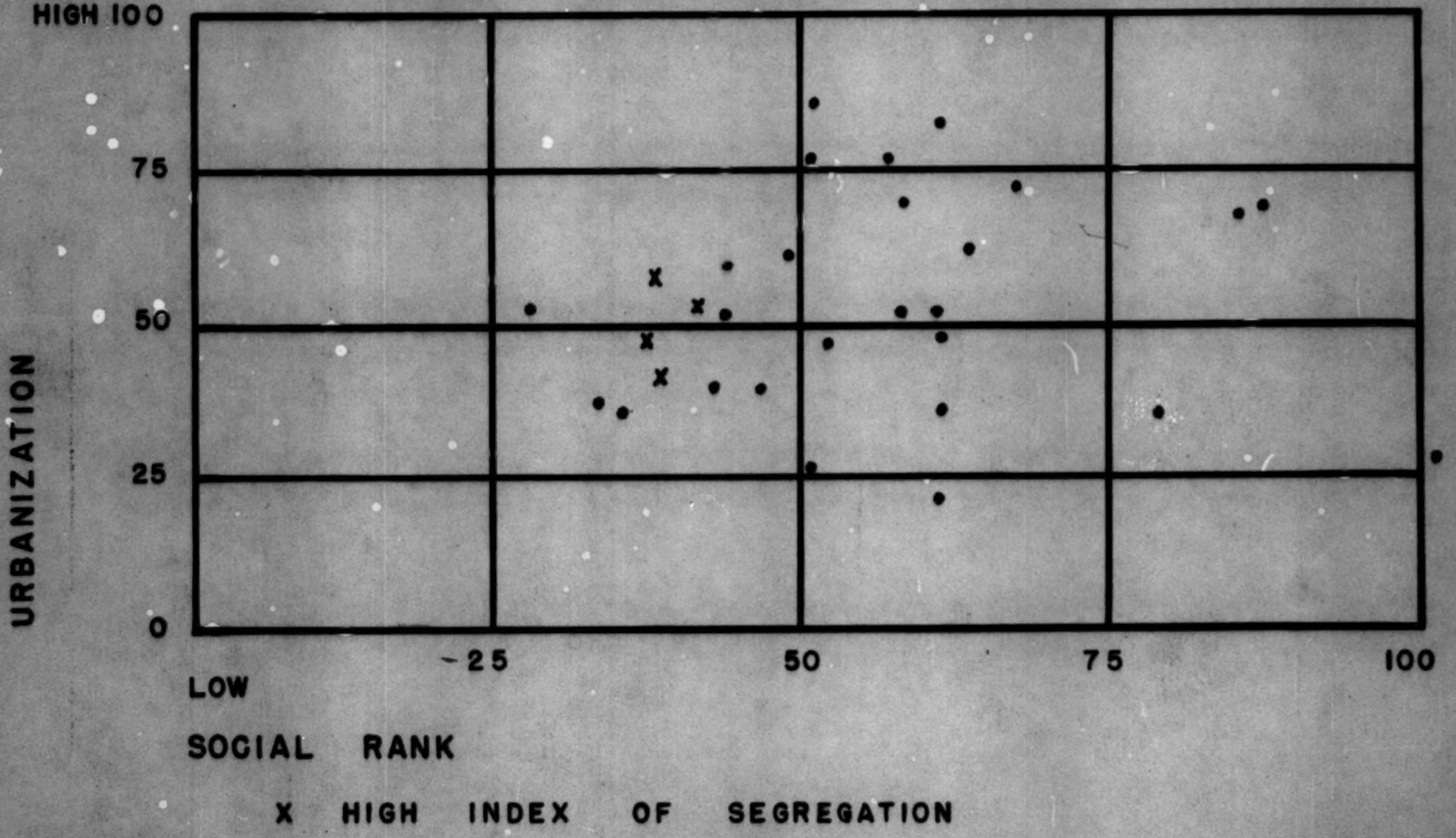
[1] Chi square equals 7.001.

FIGURE 39

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE SOCIAL AREAS OF FOUR CITIES



THAT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES TEND TO BE FOUND IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK MORE FREQUENTLY THAN IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK.

SEVENTEEN OF THE 30 CHURCHES ARE LOCATED IN TRACTS HAVING AN URBANIZATION SCORE OF 50 OR HIGHER. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE CHURCHES DOES NOT DIFFER FROM THAT OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN THE SAMPLE CITIES.[2]

SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP

THE 30 CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE REPORTED A TOTAL OF 22,925 MEMBERS IN 1950. FIGURE 40 SHOWS FOR EACH SOCIAL AREA THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND THE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL MEMBERS BELONGING TO THE CHURCHES LOCATED THERE.

THE CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH A SOCIAL RANK SCORE OF 75 OR HIGHER HAVE ALMOST A FIFTH OF THE MEMBERS. THE FOUR CHURCHES IN 4B AND 4C HAVE 18.4% OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP. THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF MEMBERS BELONG TO THE CHURCHES IN 3C WHERE FIVE CONGREGATIONS MAKE UP 21.1% OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE 30 CHURCHES. THE FOUR CONGREGATIONS IN TRACTS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF SEGREGATION CONTAIN ONLY 3.7% OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

FIGURE 41 GIVES THE LOCATION ON THE SOCIAL AREA DIAGRAM OF THE CHURCHES WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 1,000 AND LESS THAN 300 IN 1955. SIX CHURCHES HAVE MORE THAN 1,000 MEMBERS. FOUR ARE IN TRACTS WITH AN URBANI-

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[2] CHI SQUARE EQUALS .715.

FIGURE 40

CHURCH MEMBERSHP 1955

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

HIGH

		3083 13.4%	
	3570 15.6% *S 500* *2.2%*	4839 21.1%	1316 5.7%
	2518 11.0% *S 339* *1.5%*	3589 15.7%	2907 12.7%
		264 1.1%	

URBANIZATION

LOW HIGH

SOCIAL RANK

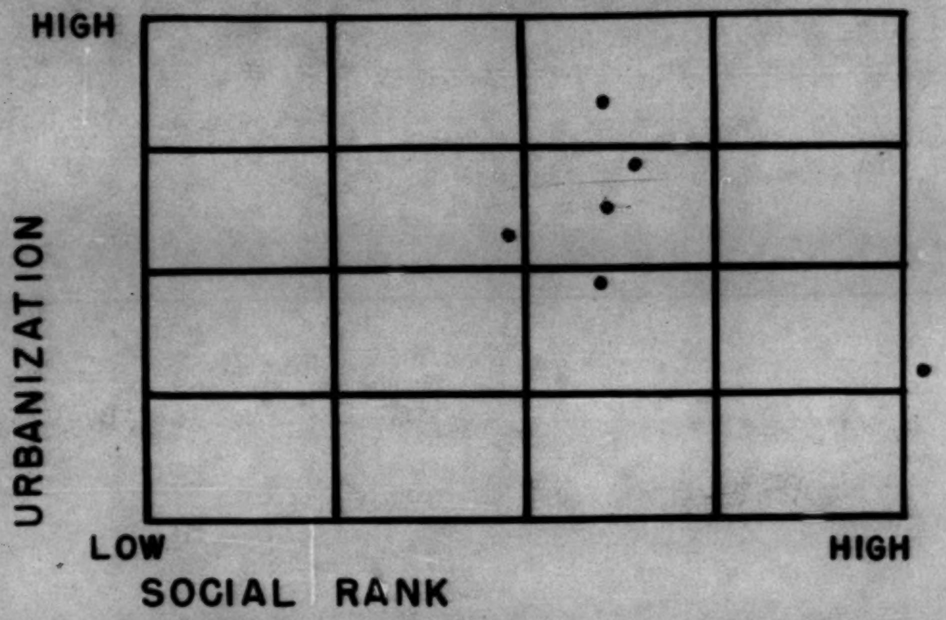
MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIAL AREA

PERCENT OF TOTAL

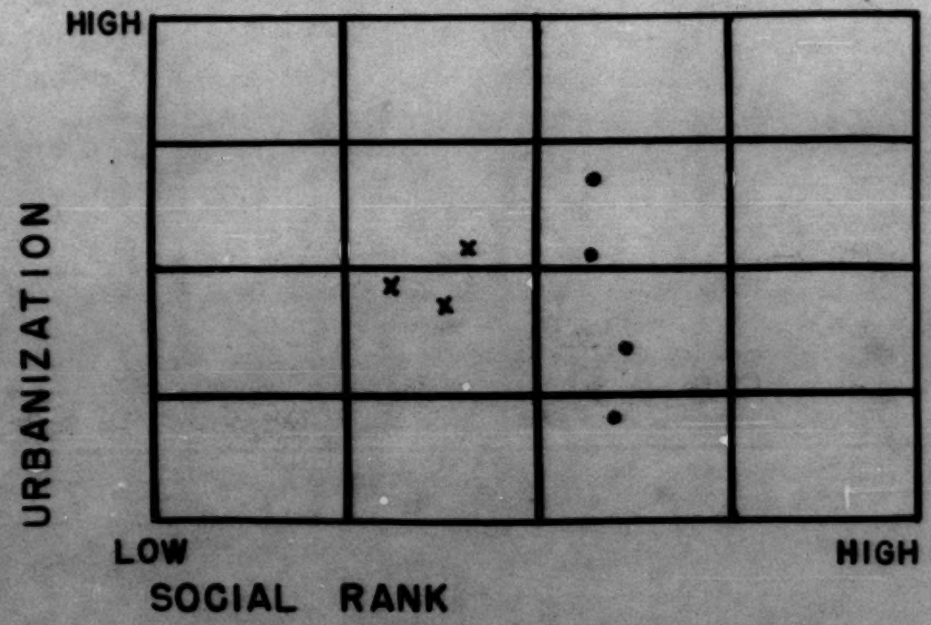
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 41

LARGEST AND SMALLEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES



MORE THAN 1000 MEMBERS 1955



LESS THAN 300 MEMBERS 1955

zation score of 50 or higher; five are in tracts with a social rank score of 50 or higher.

Seven churches have membership of less than 300. With the exception of one church in social area 3A, they fall in tracts having a score of between 25 and 75 on both the social rank and urbanization indexes. Three of these churches are in segregated tracts.

Membership Growth and Decline

Of the 30 Presbyterian congregations in the sample, 16 lost members in the period between 1950 and 1955 while 14 gained. Nine of the 16 decreasing congregations reported a loss of 10% or more. Of these, two churches decreased by more than 30%.

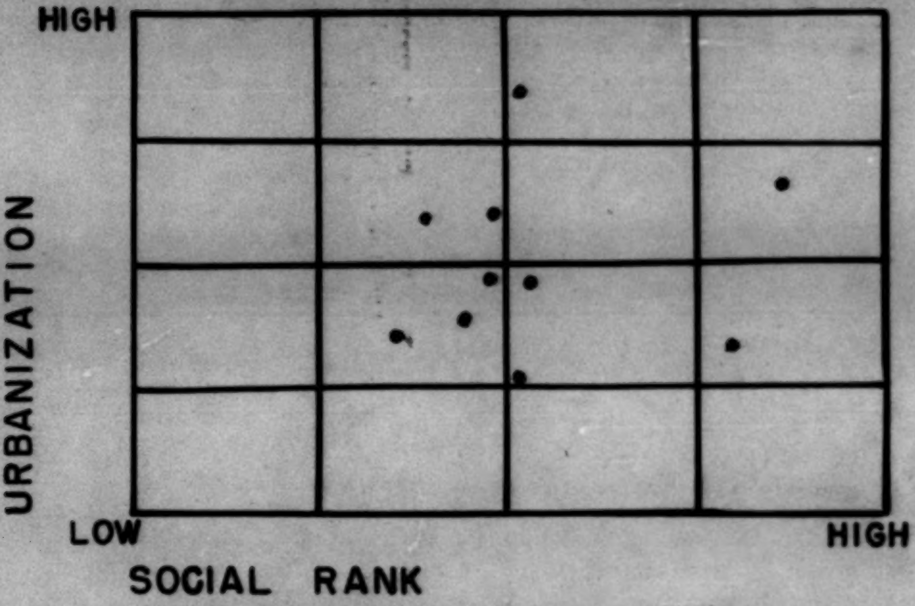
Ten of the 14 increasing congregations grew by 10% or more. Two increased by more than 30%. The greatest increase in membership for a local church was 47.5%.

Figure 42 shows the distribution on the social area diagram of the churches increasing or decreasing by 10% or more. This diagram indicates that both growing and declining churches are found in a variety of social areas. No clear pattern is indicated in regard to these churches.

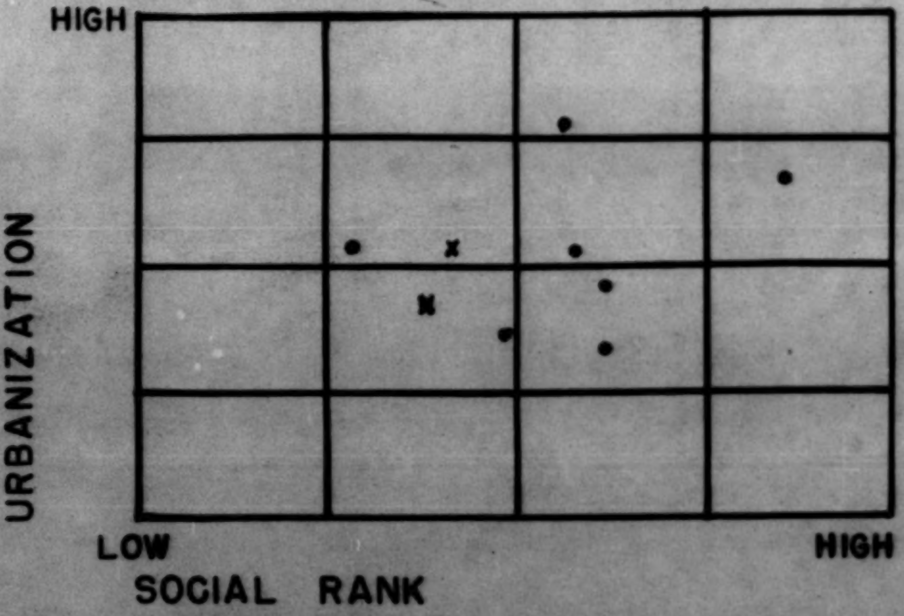
Figure 43 shows for each social area the number of churches and the per cent growth or decline of their membership. The greatest decline (8.9%) is in the churches in social area 3C where all five churches lost members. This denomination also lost members in areas 2Bs, 3A, 3D and 4C.

FIGURE 42

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
BY LOCAL CHURCH
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES



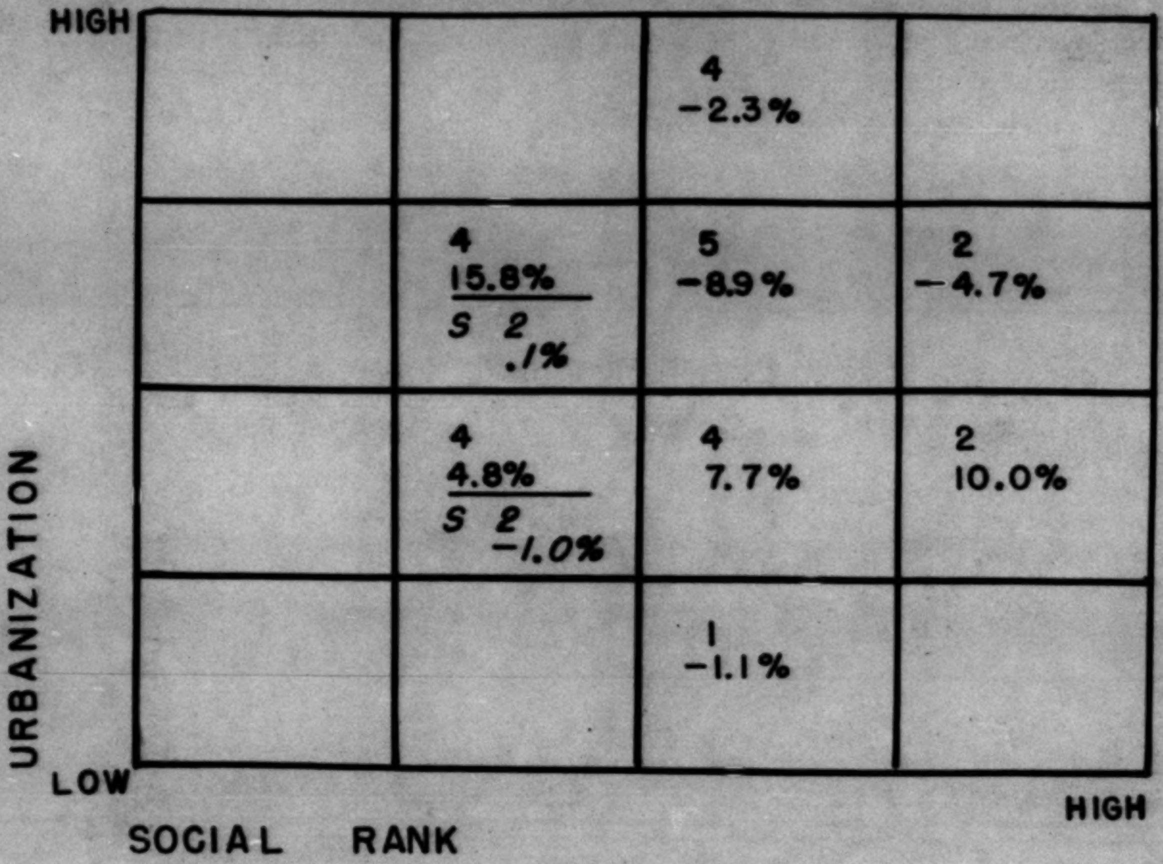
INCREASE OF 10% OR MORE



DECREASE OF 10% OR MORE

FIGURE 43

MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES


HIGH
URBANIZATION
LOW
SOCIAL RANK
HIGH

		4 -2.3%	
	4 15.8% S 2 .1%	5 -8.9%	2 -4.7%
	4 4.8% S 2 -1.0%	4 7.7%	2 10.0%
		1 -1.1%	

NUMBER OF CHURCHES

PERCENT MEMBERSHIP CHANGE 1950-1955

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

During the period 1950-1955, the Presbyterian denomination as a whole declined slightly. There were 23,005 members in 1950 and 22,925 in 1955. This represents a decrease of 0.3%.

Expenditures

Figure 44 shows for each social area the expenditures and per cent of total expenditures. In general, the proportion of expenditures of churches in each social area approximated the proportion of members in that area. The areas of low social rank spend a slightly lower proportion of funds than the proportion of their members. Churches in social areas 2B and 2C contain 26.6% of the membership and spend 20.5% of the money. Areas with higher social rank scores spend a slightly larger proportion of funds than the proportion of their members.

The number of churches and per capita expenditures are shown on Figure 45. The per capita expenditures are slightly lower in areas of low social rank. The lowest per capita expenditures are in area 2BS and second lowest in 2B. The highest are in 3D.

The Church School

Proportion of church school enrollment generally approximates the church membership in the different social areas. It is slightly higher in areas of low urbanization

FIGURE 44
EXPENDITURE 1955
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

HIGH

URBANIZATION

		224,546 16.6%	
	167,813 12.4% *S 28,237* *2.1%*	317,502 23.4%	72,988 5.4%
	109,533 8.1% *S 13,166* *1.0%*	221,182 16.3%	187,522 13.8%
		11,644 .9%	

LOW HIGH

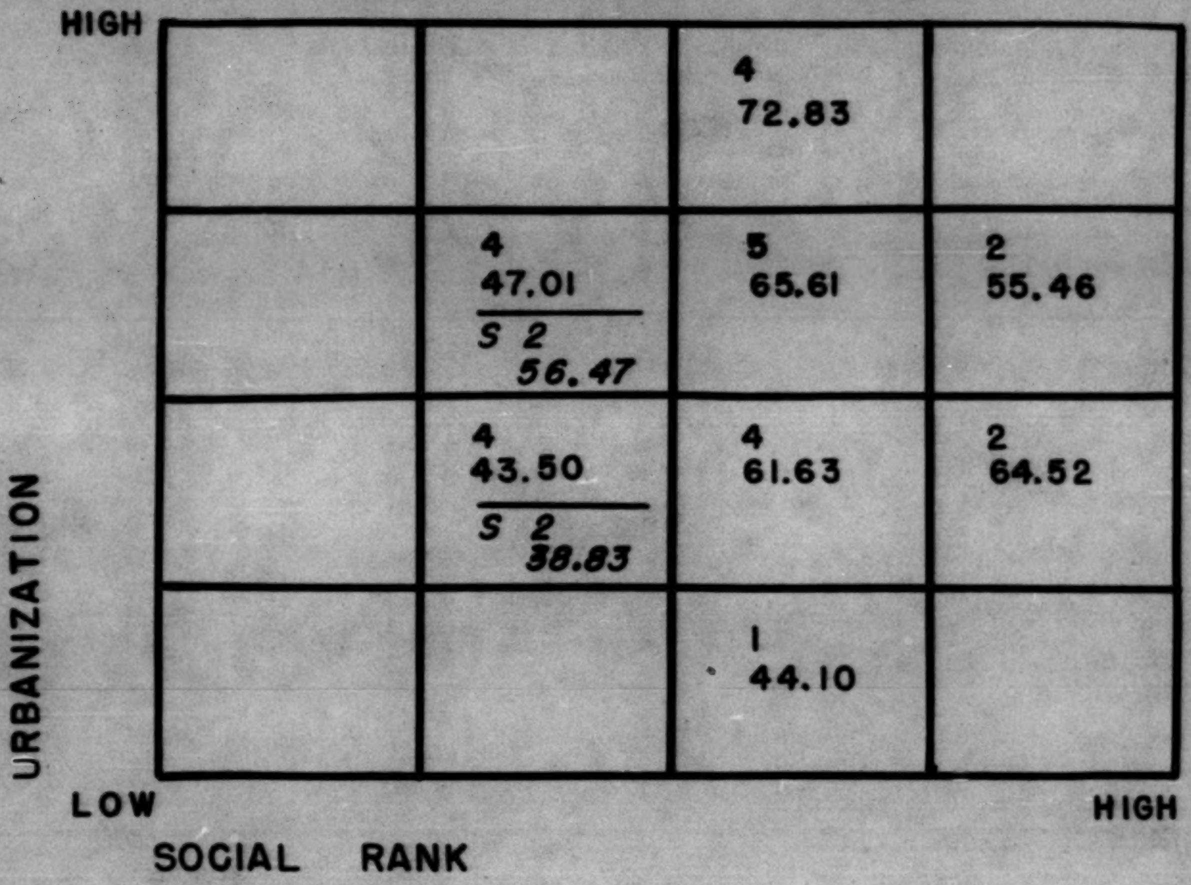
SOCIAL RANK

AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

PERCENT OF TOTAL

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

FIGURE 45
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES



		4 72.83	
	4 47.01 *S 2* *56.47*	5 65.61	2 55.46
	4 43.50 *S 2* *38.83*	4 61.63	2 64.52
		1 44.10	

NUMBER OF CHURCHES
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES 1955
S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

and slightly lower in areas of high urbanization. There are 13.4% of the total church members in social area 3D and 7.9% of the persons enrolled in the church school. Social area 3B has 15.7% of the members and 19.7% of the church school enrollment. The churches in tracts which have social rank scores of 75 or over have proportionally fewer persons in the church school than the proportion of church members. In these social areas there are 18.4% of the church members and 14.4% of the church school enrollment.

Churches in Segregated Tracts

Four congregations are located in segregated tracts, two in 2BS and two in 2CS. These congregations contain 3.7% of the members and 4.0% of the church school enrollment. All of these churches have fewer than 400 members and two have memberships under 200. Three of the four churches declined between 1950 and 1955. As a group these churches decreased in membership by 3.5% during the period.

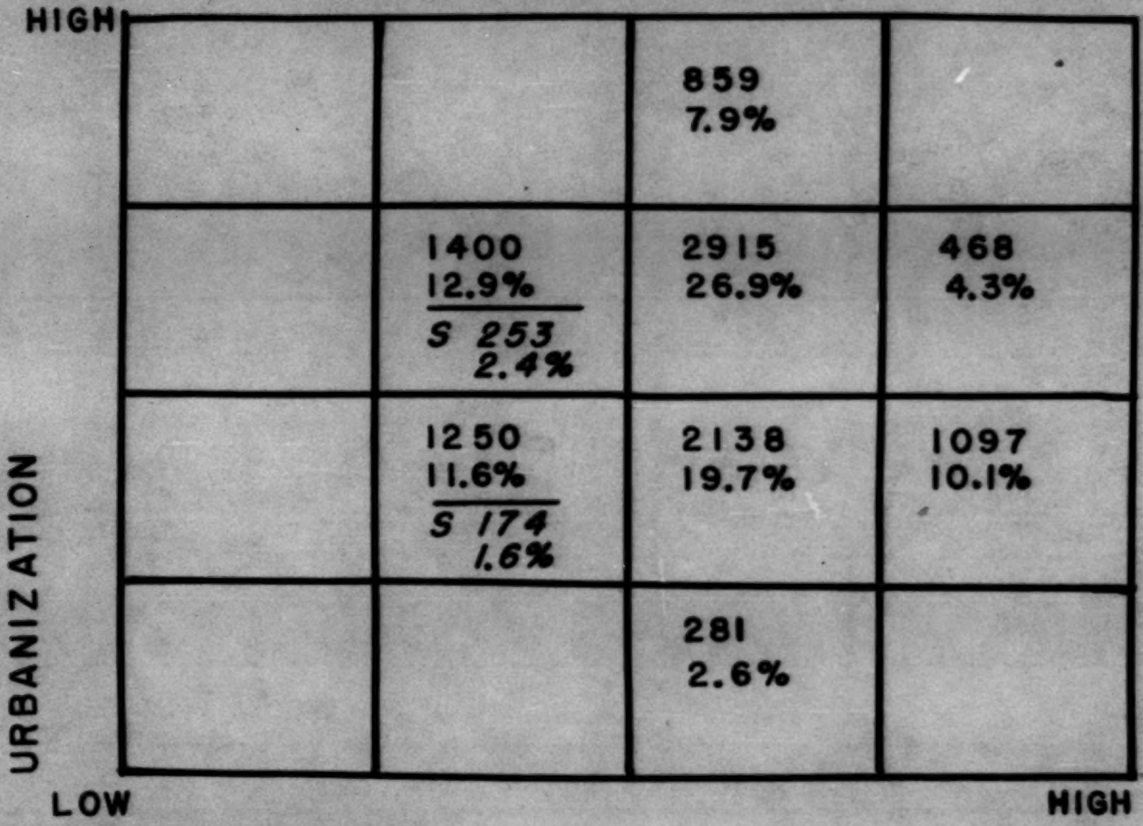
The churches in segregated tracts expend 3.1% of the funds. The per capita expenditure is lowest in area 2BS while that in 2CS is comparable to other social areas.

Summary

The distribution of the Presbyterian churches in the sample differs from the distribution of the census tracts in the cities in that the churches tend to be

FIGURE 46

CHURCH SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES



		859 7.9%	
	1400 12.9% *S 253* *2.4%*	2915 26.9%	468 4.3%
	1250 11.6% *S 174* *1.6%*	2138 19.7%	1097 10.1%
		281 2.6%	

SOCIAL RANK

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1955
PERCENT OF TOTAL

S: SEGREGATED TRACTS

LOCATED IN AREAS WITH SCORES OF 50 OR HIGHER IN THE SOCIAL RANK INDEX. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN AREAS WITH URBANIZATION SCORES OF 50 OR HIGHER AND LESS THAN 50 FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN THE CITIES.

A CLEAR PATTERN IS NOT EVIDENT IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LARGEST AND SMALLEST CHURCHES. NOR IS A PATTERN SEEN IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF GROWING AND DECLINING MEMBERSHIPS. WHILE THE DENOMINATION LOST A FEW MEMBERS DURING THE PERIOD UNDER STUDY, IT DECREASED BY THE GREATEST AMOUNT IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK AND HIGH URBANIZATION.

IN GENERAL THE EXPENDITURES ARE IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE MEMBERSHIP. HOWEVER, THOSE CHURCHES IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK EXPEND SLIGHTLY MORE IN PROPORTION TO THEIR MEMBERSHIP THAN DO CHURCHES IN LOW. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES ARE LOWER IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK THAN IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOLLOWS THE EXPECTED PATTERN OF BEING SMALLER IN PROPORTION TO MEMBERSHIP IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION AND LARGER IN LESS URBANIZED AREAS. THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS SMALLER IN PROPORTION TO CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK THAN IN AREAS OF LOW.

THE FOUR CHURCHES IN SEGREGATED TRACTS ARE SMALL IN MEMBERSHIP AND THREE HAVE BEEN DECLINING. THEIR EXPENDITURES AND CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS ARE IN ALMOST DIRECT PROPORTION TO THEIR CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

CHAPTER IX

COMPARISON OF THE FIVE DENOMINATIONS

THIS CHAPTER WILL COMPARE THE CHURCHES OF THE FIVE DENOMINATIONS IN REGARD TO THEIR MEMBERSHIP, EXPENDITURES AND CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

ALL OF THE DENOMINATIONS HAVE A MAJORITY OF THEIR MEMBERS IN CHURCHES LOCATED IN CENSUS TRACTS WITH A SOCIAL RANK SCORE OF 50 OR HIGHER. TABLE 3 SHOWS THE PROPORTION OF MEMBERS IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF 50 THROUGH 74 AND 75 OR HIGHER.[1]

TABLE 3

PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH A HIGH SOCIAL RANK SCORE

DENOMINATION	PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN SOCIAL RANK AREA 3	PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN SOCIAL RANK AREA 4	TOTAL PER CENT IN AREAS 3 AND 4
CHRISTIAN. .	19.6	43.8	63.4
EPISCOAPL. .	23.6	33.7	57.3
LUTHERAN . .	38.7	11.9	50.6
METHODIST. .	31.7	29.7	61.4
PRESBYTERIAN.	51.3	18.4	69.7

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[1] SOCIAL RANK AREA 3 CONTAINS 96 (23.8%) CENSUS TRACTS; SOCIAL RANK AREA 4 CONTAINS 42 (10.4%) CENSUS TRACTS.

THE CHURCHES OF THESE DENOMINATIONS HAVE PROPORTIONALLY FEWER MEMBERS BELONGING TO CHURCHES IN AREAS WITH AN URBANIZATION SCORE OF 50 OR HIGHER THAN THEY DO IN AREAS WITH LOWER URBANIZATION SCORES. ONLY THE PRESBYTERIAN DENOMINATION HAS OVER HALF ITS MEMBERS IN CHURCHES LOCATED IN TRACTS WITH HIGH SCORES ON THE URBANIZATION INDEX. TABLE 4 SHOWS THE PROPORTION OF MEMBERS IN TRACTS WITH SCORES ON THE URBANIZATION INDEX OF 50 TO 74 AND 75 OR HIGHER.[2]

TABLE 4

PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH A HIGH URBANIZATION SCORE

DENOMINATION	PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN URBANIZATION AREA C	PER CENT OF MEMBERS IN CHURCHES IN URBANIZATION AREA D	TOTAL PER CENT IN AREAS C AND D
CHRISTIAN . . .	15.2	23.8	39.0
EPISCOPAL . . .	28.6	16.5	45.1
LUTHERAN. . . .	19.1	7.6	26.7
METHODIST . . .	25.7	10.9	36.6
PRESBYTERIAN. .	42.4	13.4	55.8

LARGE CHURCHES TEND TO BE LOCATED MORE FREQUENTLY IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK THAN IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK. THERE ARE 50 CHURCHES IN THE SAMPLE WHICH HAVE MEMBERSHIPS OF MORE THAN 1,000. THIRTY-SEVEN OF THESE ARE in tracts with a social rank score of 50 or higher while 18 are in areas with a social rank score of 75 or higher. On the urbanization scale, there are 26 of 50 churches in areas with an urbanization score of 50 or higher.

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[2] URBANIZATION AREA C CONTAINS 103 (25.5%) CENSUS TRACTS; URBANIZATION AREA D CONTAINS 30 (7.4%) CENSUS TRACTS.

Of the 38 churches which have less than 300 members, 25 are in tracts with a social rank score of less than 50. None is in an area with a social rank score of 75 or more. Twenty-seven of the 38 small churches are in tracts with an urbanization score of less than 50.

Membership Growth and Decline

There are some social areas where all the denominations in the sample are losing members and others where they are all gaining. In other areas some denominations are declining while others are increasing.

All denominations with churches located in tracts with a social rank score of 75 or higher with one exception increased in membership between 1950 and 1955.[1] Social areas 4A and 4B are the two in which the churches are gaining most substantially. In these two areas the range of the rate of increase was 10.0% to 119.6% in the five year period.

In contrast, social area 3C is the one area where the membership either declined or remained stable. Four denominations lost members in this area. The range of the rate of decrease was from 2.3% to 23.7%. The Lutheran churches remained relatively stable with a membership gain of only 1.0%.

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[1] In social area 4C two Presbyterian churches declined by 4.7%.

With the exception of the Lutherans, the denominations are decreasing in the tracts having a high score on the segregation index. The Lutherans are increasing in three of the four segregated areas where they have churches. The range of the Lutheran rate of increase was 6.6% to 53.8% while the rate of decrease was 5.9%.

The other denominations are decreasing in membership in eight of the 11 segregated social areas in which they have churches. They are remaining relatively stable in the other four areas. The range of the rate of decrease was 0.2% to 61.6%. The range of increase was 0.1% to 2.8%.

It may be concluded that these denominations increase most rapidly in areas of high social rank and increase slowly or decline in areas of low social rank. They tend to decrease in membership in areas of high urbanization unless it is an area of both high urbanization and high social rank. With the exception of the Lutherans, they tend to have decreasing membership in areas of high segregation.

Expenditures

As has been pointed out in the chapters on the individual denominations, in general the amount of expenditures varies directly in proportion to the total of membership of the churches in the different social areas. The churches

IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK TEND TO SPEND SLIGHTLY MORE FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO THEIR MEMBERSHIP THAN DO CHURCHES IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK.

However, the churches in areas of high social rank are financially strong institutions. Table 5 shows the proportion of expenditures by churches in areas of high social rank. In every instance the proportion of expenditures is slightly higher than the proportion of members.

TABLE 5

PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CHURCHES IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH A HIGH SOCIAL RANK SCORE

Denomination	Per Cent in Social Rank Area 3	Per Cent in Social Rank Area 4	Total Per Cent in 3 and 4
Christian . . .	19.9	49.8	69.7
Episcopal . . .	28.7	34.0	62.7
Lutheran. . . .	37.8	13.7	51.5
Methodist . . .	29.5	36.0	65.5
Presbyterian. .	57.2	19.2	76.4

The proportion of expenditures in areas of high urbanization is given on Table 6. When compared to the proportion of members in these areas, the table indicates that in these areas the proportion of expenditures is approximately equal to that of the membership.

TABLE 6

PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CHURCHES IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH A HIGH URBANIZATION SCORE

DENOMINATION	PER CENT IN URBANIZATION AREA C	PER CENT IN URBANIZATION AREA D	TOTAL PER CENT IN C AND D
CHRISTIAN. . .	14.4	21.2	35.6
EPISCOPAL. . .	27.9	21.7	49.6
LUTHERAN . . .	20.7	9.4	30.1
METHODIST . .	25.7	10.9	36.6
PRESBYTERIAN .	41.2	16.6	57.8

CHURCH SCHOOL

IN THE FOUR DENOMINATIONS WHICH RECORD CHURCH SCHOOL DATA, THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS FOUND IN AREAS WITH SOCIAL RANK SCORES OF 50 OR HIGHER AND URBANIZATION SCORES OF 50 OR LESS. AS THE MAJORITY OF THOSE ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL ARE PROBABLY CHILDREN, THIS IS THE PATTERN WHICH WOULD BE EXPECTED. THE PROPORTION OF CHURCH SCHOOL PUPILS ENROLLED IN AREAS WITH A SOCIAL RANK SCORE OF BETWEEN 50 AND 74 OR 75 AND HIGHER IS SHOWN ON TABLE 7. THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL IN CHURCHES LOCATED IN TRACTS WITH URBANIZATION SCORES OF BETWEEN 50 AND 74 OR 75 AND HIGHER IS SHOWN ON TABLE 8.

THE PROPORTION OF THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SOCIAL RANK AREAS 3 AND 4 IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE PROPORTION OF THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THESE AREAS. THE PROPORTION OF CHURCH

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN URBANIZATION AREAS C AND D IS LESS THAN THE PROPORTION OF CHURCH MEMBERS IN THESE AREAS.

TABLE 7

PER CENT OF CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH HIGH SOCIAL RANK SCORES

Denomination	Per Cent Enrollment in Social Rank Area 3	Per Cent Enrollment in Social Rank Area 4	Total Per Cent Enrollment Areas 3 & 4
Christian . . .	16.5	37.4	53.9
Episcopal . . .	20.3	38.5	58.8
Methodist . . .	30.1	30.3	60.4
Presbyterian. .	57.1	14.4	71.5

TABLE 8

PER CENT OF CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SOCIAL AREAS WITH HIGH URBANIZATION SCORES

Denomination	Per Cent in Urbanization Area C	Per Cent in Urbanization Area D	Total Per Cent in C and D
Christian . . .	18.5	10.8	29.3
Episcopal . . .	10.4	25.7	36.1
Methodist . . .	23.3	7.7	31.0
Presbyterian. .	44.1	7.9	52.0

Churches in Tracts

DATA FOR THE CHURCHES OF THE FIVE DENOMINATIONS LOCATED IN TRACTS WITH A HIGH SEGREGATION INDEX ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 9. THE PROPORTION OF THE MEMBERS WHO BELONG TO churches located in tracts which have a high score on the segregation index is low for four of the five denominations. The Lutherans are the exception with 26.6% of their membership belonging to these churches.

For each denomination the proportion of expenditures by the churches in segregated tracts is less than the proportion of members. While the difference is not great, the pattern is the same for all churches.

In the four denominations which reported church school data, the proportion of persons enrolled in the church school in the segregated areas is greater than the proportion of church membership in these churches. The difference is greatest for the Episcopal churches and smallest for the Presbyterians.

TABLE 9

PER CENT OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, EXPENDITURES AND CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHURCHES IN TRACTS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF SEGREGATION

Denomination	Membership	Expenditures	Church School Enrollment
Christian. . .	11.5	8.4	15.2
Episcopal. . .	13.8	12.5	18.8
Lutheran . . .	26.6	24.3	Not available
Methodist. . .	10.8	8.9	9.7
Presbyterian	3.7	3.1	4.0

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSIONS

The limitations of this study as stated in Chapter III will be restated below. The conclusions and possible interpretations will follow.

This study has been limited to four medium sized cities ranging in population from 303,616 to 673,392 in 1950. These cities are Kansas City, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Toledo, Ohio.

The churches included in the study were limited to predominantly white congregations of five Protestant denominations. The denominations are the Christian (Disciples), Methodist, Presbyterian U.S.A., Protestant Episcopal and United Lutheran. The variables relating to these churches include membership, church school and expenditures. These are characteristics which can be objectively measured. They are not the only such variables which could have been selected. However, they are considered important for the reasons cited in Chapter III.

In the conclusions presented in this chapter, the generalizations will refer only to the churches in the cities included in the sample as defined above. It is not claimed that these generalizations would apply to all churches in all cities. It is hoped, however, that the findings of this study will prove helpful in further analysis of the urban church as an institution in society.

The thesis stated that there is a significant association between the social areas of a census tract and certain measureable institutional characteristics of selected Protestant churches in that tract. The following conclusions will first be stated briefly. They will then be discussed in greater detail with suggested explanations. An evaluation of social area analysis as a technique for urban church research and suggestions concerning possible studies in this field will follow.

1. The largest congregations tend to be in areas of high social rank; the smallest congregations tend to be in areas of lowest social rank.

2. The church membership tends to be increasing most rapidly in areas of high social rank, decreasing in areas of high urbanization and somewhat lower social rank, decreasing or increasing slowly in areas of low social rank, and decreasing in areas of high segregation.

3. The expenditures of local churches by social area are in proportion to the membership by social area but somewhat higher in areas of high social rank and lower in areas of low social rank and areas of high segregation. No definite pattern of per capita expenditures was discernible.

4. THE CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS IN THE MAIN IN PROPORTION TO THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP BUT SOMEWHAT LOWER IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION AND SOMEWHAT HIGHER IN AREAS OF LOW URBANIZATION.

ON THE BASIS OF THE DATA PRESENTED, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE SOCIAL AREA OF A CENSUS TRACT AND CERTAIN INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES LOCATED THERE. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, FACTORS WHICH TEND TO CONTAMINATE THE DATA.

ONE IS THE STRONG LOYALTY WHICH CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE TOWARD THEIR CHURCH. THIS MAY BE EVIDENCED IN THE PERSON'S PARTICIPATION IN CHURCH ACTIVITIES AND HIS FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AMOUNT OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONTRIBUTION MAY HAVE LITTLE RELATION TO HIS TOTAL INCOME.

AN EVIDENCE OF LOYALTY IS A MEMBER'S WILLINGNESS TO TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO ATTEND. IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A CHURCH TO BE LOCATED IN ONE TYPE OF COMMUNITY AND BE SERVING CHIEFLY PERSONS LIVING IN AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT TYPE AREA. THE SAME PROBLEM IS ENCOUNTERED IN CHURCHES LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT. THESE USUALLY DRAW MEMBERS FROM SOME DISTANCE AWAY.

ANOTHER FACTOR IS THE TRADITIONS WHICH A LOCAL CHURCH MAY DEVELOP. A CONGREGATION MAY HAVE THE TRADITION OF GENEROUS GIVING AND HAVE A PROPORTION OF THE MEMBERS WHO

TITHE. A CHURCH MAY HAVE THE TRADITION OF BEING LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE WITH A HISTORY OF SUCCESSFUL GROWTH. THERE ARE OTHER CHURCHES WHICH HAVE ALWAYS BEEN SMALL AND STRUGGLING AND NEVER HAVE HAD A FEELING OF SIGNIFICANCE. OTHERS SEEM TO EXIST TO OPERATE HAM DINNERS OR FISH FRIES IN ORDER TO KEEP THE INSTITUTION OPERATING. THESE LOYALTIES AND TRADITIONS ARE ALL ITEMS WHICH ARE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO MEASURE. THEY CANNOT BE MEASURED BY THE USE OF THE TYPE OF DATA PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS. NEVERTHELESS, THEY ARE FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE CHURCH AND THE RESULTS OF A STUDY SUCH AS THIS.

IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IN GENERAL THE THESIS HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIATED. DEFINITE PATTERNS OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS EMERGED IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL AREA CLASSIFICATION OF THE CENSUS TRACTS IN WHICH THE CHURCHES WERE LOCATED.

THE VARIABLE MOST CLEARLY ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL AREA TYPE IS CHURCH MEMBERSHIP SIZE AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP CHANGE. THE VARIABLES OF EXPENDITURES AND CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT APPEAR TO BE PRIMARILY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. HOWEVER SOME TRENDS ASSOCIATING THESE VARIABLES WITH SOCIAL AREA TYPE HAVE BEEN NOTED.

ONE REVISION OF THE THESIS IS SUGGESTED. IF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE HAD BEEN THE SOCIAL AREA CLASSIFICATION

OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE CHURCH MEMBERS, THE PATTERNS AND TRENDS INDICATED WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN CLEARER. THIS REMAINS A SUBJECT FOR POSSIBLE FURTHER RESEARCH.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND SOCIAL RANK

IN THIS STUDY THE MOST DEFINITE PATTERN EMERGED IN RELATION TO THE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LARGEST AND THE SMALLEST CHURCHES IN GENERAL FOLLOWED A REGULAR PATTERN OF THE FORMER BEING IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK AND THE LATTER IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK REGARDLESS OF CITY OR DENOMINATION.

A SECOND PATTERN EMERGED REGARDING THE GROWTH AND DECLINE OF MEMBERSHIP. MOST CHURCHES IN HIGH SOCIAL RANK AREAS HAD A MEMBERSHIP INCREASE. CHURCHES IN AREAS OF LOW SOCIAL RANK EITHER SUFFERED A DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OR HAD AN INCREASE WHICH WAS MUCH SMALLER THAN THE CHURCHES IN HIGH SOCIAL RANK AREAS. IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION THE MEMBERSHIP DECREASED EXCEPT WHEN HIGH URBANIZATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIGH SOCIAL RANK (SUCH AS AREA 4D).

THIS INDICATES THAT THE AREAS WITH THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE HIGH STATUS OCCUPATIONS AND WITH MORE FORMAL EDUCATION HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST RAPIDLY GROWING CONGREGATIONS. THIS PHENOMENON MAY BE INTERPRETED IN SEVERAL WAYS.

REGARDING LARGE CONGREGATIONS, SEVERAL FACTORS MAY BE SUGGESTED. IT MIGHT BE ASSUMED THAT PERSONS LIVING IN THESE AREA ARE SIMPLY MORE INTERESTED IN RELIGION OR TEND TO JOIN MORE formal organizations and hence more of them participate in church activities. Consequently, the individual congregations are large.

This might also reflect a different approach to church strategy on the part of denominational leaders. It is generally expected that a new congregation will eventually consist of 500 to 1,000 members. In new sections of the city church plans are made on this basis. The existence of comity commissions indicates that the cooperating denominations wish to avoid overlapping memberships and competition. Physical plants are planned to accommodate a substantial number of persons. This is in contrast to many of the churches which are located in the older sections of the city. Here the churches were built with facilities for 200 or so persons. The newer areas would fall in social areas as 4B, the older in areas as 2B.

Still another facotr may be the changing concept of neighborhood. The small church in area 2B is usually in an older part of the city. Many of these were established when the neighborhood was an area small enough to walk through conveniently. Hence it was assumed that the persons would walk to church. The church was designed to serve a relatively small geographical area. The extensive use of the automobile to drive to church means that the church can serve a larger geographical area. As it can serve a larger

AREA, IT CAN REACH PROPORTIONALLY MORE PERSONS AND HENCE HAVE A BIGGER CONGREGATION THAN THE SMALL NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCH OF A GENERATION AGO.

ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH MAY INFLUENCE CHURCH SIZE IS LAY LEADERSHIP. MANY PERSONS IN HIGH SOCIAL RANK AREAS OCCUPY POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WORLD. HENCE THEY ARE QUITE COMPETENT TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF THE CONGREGATION LEAVING THE PASTOR FREE TO CARRY ON HIS SPECIFICALLY PASTORAL FUNCTIONS. IN AREAS OF LOWER SOCIAL RANK, THERE MAY BE FEWER COMPETENT LAY LEADERS; HENCE THE PASTOR MUST SUPERVISE A VARIETY OF CHURCH ACTIVITIES AND CAN THEN ONLY SERVE A SMALLER NUMBER OF PERSONS.

THE FACT THAT THE CHURCHES IN AREAS OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK ARE INCREASING MOST RAPIDLY PROBABLY INDICATES THAT THESE ARE THE NEWER SECTIONS OF THE CITY. AS PERSONS MOVE IN, THEY JOIN THE CHURCH. BECAUSE IT IS AN AREA OF SOME STATUS, THE RESIDENTS PROBABLY REGARD IT AS THEIR PERMANENT HOME AND WISH TO ESTABLISH COMMUNITY TIES. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IS ONE OF THESE.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND URBANIZATION

IN AREAS OF HIGH URBANIZATION A LARGE NUMBER OF CHURCHES ARE LOSING MEMBERS. THE FACT HAS BEEN KNOWN TO DENOMINATIONAL LEADERS THAT THE CHURCH IS NOT DOING TOO WELL IN APARTMENT HOUSE AREAS. THERE ARE SEVERAL FACTORS CHARACTERIZING THESE COMMUNITIES. MANY APARTMENT DWELLERS ARE SINGLE. AMONG THOSE WHO ARE MARRIED THERE ARE FEWER CHILDREN THAN IN OTHER PARTS OF TOWN.

THE LACK OF SUCCESS OF THE CHURCH IN THESE AREAS MAY BE INTERPRETED IN TWO WAYS. THE FIRST IS THAT SUCH AREAS TEND TO HAVE A HIGH MOBILITY RATE. PEOPLE MAY BE LIVING HERE ON A MORE OR LESS TEMPORARY BASIS. THEY MAY MOVE TO ANOTHER AREA WHEN THEY ARE FINANCIALLY ABLE TO DO SO. THEY MAY MOVE TO A SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE WHEN THEY HAVE CHILDREN AND WISH A YARD FOR PLAY SPACE. A MOBILE POPULATION IS OBVIOUSLY MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE CHURCH TO CONTACT AND TO BUILD INTO A PROGRAM OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE CHURCH IS NOT DECLINING IN AREA 4D, ONE OF HIGH URBANIZATION AND HIGH SOCIAL RANK. SUCH AREAS PROBABLY CONTAIN EXPENSIVE APARTMENTS INHABITED BY PERSONS WHO COULD AFFORD A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNIT ON THE EDGE OF TOWN IF THEY SO DESIRED.

HOWEVER, THERE IS ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH MIGHT BE IMPORTANT IN THIS CONNECTION. IN GENERAL, THE CHURCH SETS UP THE IDEAL FAMILY PATTERN AS THAT CONSISTING OF THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN. IT PLACES A HIGH VALUE ON ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE FAMILY CAN PARTICIPATE AS A FAMILY. THIS EMPHASIS ON FAMILY ACTIVITIES IS SEEN IN THE CHURCH LITERATURE AND IS MORE THE IDEAL THAN THE REALITY. IN ACTUAL PRACTICE THE FAMILY IS DIVIDED BY AGE AND SEX GROUPS FOR ALMOST EVERY RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH RELATED ACTIVITY EXCEPT THE FAMILY SUPPER. NEVERTHELESS IN THE LITERATURE AND FROM THE PULPIT THERE ARE ADMONITIONS FOR THE FAMILY TO WORSHIP AT HOME TOGETHER, TO ATTEND CHURCH AS A GROUP AND TO PARTICIPATE IN A VARIETY OF NON-RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AS A FAMILY.

It is conceivable that in its emphasis upon an ideal type of family, the church is failing to understand the nature of communities having a high urbanization score. It may be actually discouraging participation by persons who do not live in the ideal type family unit.

Expenditures and Social Area Type

The pattern of expenditures by social area is in general similar to that of the church membership. Churches in areas of high social rank tend to expend slightly more funds in proportion to their membership while those in areas of low social rank and high segregation tend to expend less. The difference is not as great as the probable difference in the income levels of these areas would lead one to assume.

The distribution of expenditures seems to substantiate what church leaders have long believed, namely that contributions to the church are not necessarily in proportion to the member's income. They are related to the loyalty which the member has for the church.

Church School and Social Area Type

The pattern of church school enrollment is what would be expected. In general it varies in direct proportion to the size of the membership. However, the church school is proportionally lower in areas of high urbanization. The reason is obvious; there are more children in the former areas. The church school enrollment is in the main made up of children.

One denomination reported church school average attendance as well as enrollment. In general the average attendance was approximately one-half the enrollment. This did not vary with the different social areas.

Social Area Analysis as a Framework for Urban Church Studies

A significant contribution of social area analysis can be its use as a framework in which comparative studies might be made of urban churches. In this study certain similiarities of churches of different denominations and in different cities have been demonstrated. The social area analysis technique provides a method for classifying churches by either the social area of the location of the building or by the social area of the residence of the members. By standardizing the social area scores on one city (such as Los Angeles, 1940) comparable social areas can be defined in a number of cities.

Social area analysis can eliminate much of the difficulty with the usual method of classifying churches on the basis of an inadequately defined section of the city in which they are located. More reliable comparative studies could be made. Instead of broadly classifying all churches in a study as downtown, inner city or residential, a study could include all churches whose members reside in a specific social area or all churches whose building is located in a particular social area such as 3A or 2C.

The social area analysis technique could be used to compare churches at two or more points in time. Thus the social areas and institutional characteristics of 1940 could be compared with those of 1950. The major difficulty is that detailed church data other than those available in the published denominational statistics could be secured for only the present. It would be impossible in most instances to secure such detailed items as the distribution of membership for local churches in 1940.

Opportunities for Further Research

Research could be conducted which would relate the institutional characteristics of a church to the social area of the residence of its members. A study using residence of membership as a variable would eliminate the problem of the church with a large number of persons traveling a considerable distance to attend. A church building might be in social area 1B and its members' homes in 4B. This would probably be quite a different institution from a church in 1B whose members also lived in 1B. Such a study might be extended to include the social area or areas of the residence of actual participants. It is possible that research of this nature would reveal that the church is reaching an even smaller proportion of persons in areas of low social rank than the present study indicated.

A study which related the institutional characteristics of the church to the social area of the residence of its

MEMBERS WOULD GIVE DATA ON THE DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS WHICH DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS SERVE. IT MIGHT PROVIDE A SOCIAL PROFILE OF THE DENOMINATIONS IN A SPECIFIC CITY. THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED IN SUCH A STUDY. THE RESIDENCE OF EACH MEMBER WOULD HAVE TO BE LOCATED BY CENSUS TRACT. THIS WOULD INVOLVE THE COOPERATION OF LEADERS IN EACH CHURCH BEING STUDIED AND CONSIDERABLE WORK IN LOCATING THE THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS.

IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS TO CHURCH RESEARCH IS THAT IT PROVIDES A METHOD FOR COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CHURCHES IN DIFFERENT CITIES. THE PATTERNS WHICH WERE REVEALED AMONG THE CHURCHES INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY INDICATE THAT THIS METHOD MIGHT REVEAL MORE DETAILED STUDIES OF CHURCHES THAN THAT WHICH HAS BEEN PRESENTED.

SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES CAN BE SUGGESTED. A STUDY MIGHT DEAL WITH CHURCHES LOCATED IN A SPECIFIC SOCIAL AREA SUCH AS 4B, THE ONE WHERE THE PROTESTANT CHURCH SEEMS TO BE DOING RATHER WELL. ALL THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THIS SOCIAL AREA IN A NUMBER OF CITIES MIGHT BE STUDIED TO DETERMINE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG THEM.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY MIGHT BE TO COMPARE THE CHURCHES OF A PARTICULAR DENOMINATION WHICH ARE LOCATED IN TWO DIFFERENT SOCIAL AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE THE CHURCHES IN SOCIAL AREA 4B MIGHT BE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE SAME DENOMINATION IN 2B IN SEVERAL CITIES. PERHAPS IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO SELECT only churches which have their membership residing in these areas, thus eliminating the problem of the commuting congregations. Such a study would probably reveal a considerable difference between churches in the two social areas suggested.

Studies of urban churches as suggested above could be conducted in some depth. Churches could be classified by social area and then an analysis of a variety of aspects of the church made. Items studied might include ministerial leadership, the education, tenure, and career pattern of the pastor. Lay leadership could be studied in the same framework. An analysis of the social area of the residence of the denominational lay officers such as the Methodist Conference and District officers would provide an interesting study. Another study in this framework might be related to the church program. Studies could be made of sermon content, church school literature used, and perhaps of the social and theological beliefs of the congregation.

One of the most interesting and probably the most difficult studies would be that of different religious groups other than Protestant denominations. Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Jewish institutions could be studied in the social area framework. It is possible that if data could be secured, difference between Roman Catholic congregations could be related to the social area of the residence of the members.

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APPENDIX A
SOCIAL AREA SCORES

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
SOCIAL AREAS 1950

CENSUS TRACT	SOCIAL RANK	URBANIZATION	SEGREGATION	SOCIAL AREA
1	29	46	35.8	2BS
2	15	30	8.1	1B
3	36	49	39.0	2BS
4	25	18	7.9	2A
5	29	27	3.5	2B
6	49	46	1.0	2B
7	60	48	1.6	3B
8	58	52	1.7	3C
9	58	60	2.9	3C
10	46	54	12.4	2C
11	47	56	2.0	2C
12	43	74	3.8	2C
13	44	71	21.1	2CS
14	42	53	26.5	2CS
15	42	57	9.6	2C
16	43	47	78.2	2BS
17	37	31	51.5	2BS
18	49	63	2.7	2C
19	43	50	1.0	2C
20	32	28	2.3	2B
21	51	31	2.2	3B
22	47	35	.3	2B
23	45	38	16.6	2BS
24	40	56	21.8	2CS
25	38	67	86.0	2CS
26	38	44	99.2	2BS
27	29	31	61.0	2BS
28	48	69	2.1	2C
29	30	58	8.3	2C
30	19	27	26.3	1BS
31	48	63	57.0	2CS
32	42	61	98.6	2CS
33	35	46	57.1	2BS
34	49	37	.8	2B
35	44	29	1.9	2B
36	36	38	6.9	2B
37	51	52	66.8	3CS
38	63	65	13.4	3C
39	58	63	98.3	3CS
40	58	59	37.7	3CS
41	49	68	82.7	2CS
42	68	75	7.7	3D
43	55	78	9.6	3D
44	60	64	3.4	3C
45	24	42	29.4	1BS

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
46	71	55	1.5	3C
47	77	81	2.2	4D
48	76	88	2.0	4D
49	69	80	2.3	3D
50	87	93	2.7	4D
51	82	80	2.5	4D
52	72	78	3.4	3D
53	74	76	3.5	3D
54	68	73	3.9	3C
55	63	55	3.8	3C
56	68	63	3.7	3C
57	62	38	2.0	3B
58	50	23	21.4	3AS
59	47	11	16.1	2AS
60	55	22	.9	3A
61	70	40	5.3	3B
62	30	44	3.2	2B
63	70	49	1.7	3B
64	69	56	4.2	3C
65	68	70	1.9	3C
66	86	89	3.2	4D
67	80	83	2.1	4D
68	64	66	6.3	3C
69	89	80	8.8	4D
70	66	50	1.2	3C
71	70	49	1.4	3B
72	92	54	3.1	4C
73	92	79	4.0	4D
74	90	51	2.8	4C
75	78	47	3.7	4B
76	73	33	2.8	3B
77	61	45	14.7	3BS
78	51	26	1.0	3B
79	51	25	7.9	3B
80	73	31	2.0	3B
81	80	38	2.2	4B
82	84	35	3.2	4B
83	96	33	2.0	4B
84	101	28	4.2	4B
85	107	27	3.5	4B
86	97	26	2.7	4B
87	81	36	1.9	4B
88	64	27	.6	3B
89	80	20	.8	4A
90	79	34	1.5	4B
91	88	26	4.0	4B
92	94	27	2.3	4B
93	78	15	.6	4A
94	61	21	.7	3A

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
95	66	24	1.3	3A
96	35	8	.6	2A
106	62	19	1.2	3A
107	56	22	.4	3A
108	37	18	.6	3A

S INDICATES THAT THE CENSUS TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED. A TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED IF MORE THAN 14.2 PER CENT OF THE TRACT POPULATION WAS REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED SUBORDINATE GROUP.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
SOCIAL AREAS 1950

CENSUS TRACT	SOCIAL RANK	URBANIZATION	SEGREGATION	SOCIAL AREA
1	37	32	1.6	2B
2	31	40	3.9	2B
3	44	27	.4	2B
4	58	30	.5	3B
5	23	31	.1	1B
6	44	44	14.2	2B
7	55	41	.6	3B
8	63	44	1.1	3B
9	68	50	1.0	3C
10	46	41	23.3	2BS
11	62	35	.7	3B
12	48	26	10.4	2B
13	36	28	94.3	2BS
14	24	13	82.1	1AS
15	41	38	3.5	2B
16	38	37	1.2	2B
17	42	47	.3	2B
18	29	40	3.1	2B
19	42	55	73.5	2BS
20	39	51	49.8	2CS
21	26	36	2.1	2B
22	14	28	.3	1B
23	17	38	2.3	1B
24	33	61	81.2	2CS
25	28	58	80.2	2CS
26	20	37	28.7	1BS
27	32	42	53.5	2BS
28	35	36	.8	2B
29	16	49	24.4	1BS
30	36	66	94.3	2CS
31	33	70	83.3	2CS
32	26	53	79.0	2CS
33	28	52	69.4	2CS
34	22	47	35.0	1BS
35	34	33	3.5	2B
36	37	28	3.4	2B
37	32	47	14.0	2B
38	38	30	.7	2B
39	42	29	.2	2B
40	43	41	.2	2B
41	46	49	.2	2B
42	49	16	.1	2A
43	28	17	.3	2A
44	65	41	.4	3B
45	36	27	4.5	2B

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
46	65	33	.3	3B
47	31	70	6.8	2C
48	21	48	2.1	1B
49	33	80	34.4	2DS
50	51	75	14.9	3D
51	57	75	6.1	3D
52	71	82	3.3	3D
53	58	69	3.7	3C
54	5	26	.4	1B
55	16	32	9.8	1B
56	57	31	.8	3B
57	10	42	5.1	1B
58	39	50	15.6	2C
59	26	58	23.3	2CS
60	18	49	15.8	1B
61	33	58	15.4	2C
62	35	52	84.1	2CS
63	27	40	1.8	2B
64	61	61	1.7	3C
65	37	45	9.3	2B
66	45	64	8.3	2C
67	35	42	41.8	2BS
68	26	35	3.0	2B
69	35	30	.7	2B
70	49	33	.1	2B
71	44	47	1.3	2B
72	31	43	31.0	2BS
73	15	35	1.1	1B
74	11	26	2.4	1B
75	47	46	3.0	2B
76	81	40	6.3	4B
77	85	38	1.3	4B
78	78	40	1.7	4B
79	82	53	.7	4C
80	39	37	6.8	2B
81	30	43	3.7	2B
82	85	59	2.9	4C
83	80	50	1.1	4C
84	73	44	1.3	3B
85	93	55	2.9	4C
86	91	32	2.3	4B
87	83	23	1.2	4A
88	89	47	3.5	4B
89	81	36	2.8	4B
90	70	26	.4	3B

S INDICATES THAT THE CENSUS TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED. A TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED IF MORE THAN 16.2 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION WAS REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED SUBORDINATE GROUP.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Social Areas 1950

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
1	31	57	21.2	2CS
2	45	86	7.3	2D
3	76	98	3.7	4D
4	76	82	3.4	4D
5	61	82	6.3	3D
6	54	80	8.6	3D
7	34	68	12.0	2CS
8	25	51	9.6	2CS
9	55	71	4.2	3C
10	57	64	3.8	3C
11	83	68	3.4	4C
12	89	53	2.7	4C
13	69	62	3.3	3C
14	70	60	3.5	3C
15	67	56	2.3	3C
16	29	64	8.8	2CS
17	54	82	9.0	3DS
18	50	84	8.6	3D
19	35	78	25.0	3DS
20	19	38	82.0	1BS
21	20	58	72.1	1CS
22	27	49	15.2	2BS
23	48	82	5.1	2D
24	59	89	4.2	3D
25	53	80	4.3	3D
26	29	53	9.2	2CS
27	31	54	8.6	2C
28	28	49	12.1	2BS
29	22	56	80.5	1CS
30	26	63	81.7	2CS
31	26	45	27.9	2BS
32	30	52	8.2	2C
33	38	58	9.7	2CS
34	35	57	12.0	2CS
35	33	56	44.6	2CS
36	26	53	54.3	2CS
37	39	50	14.3	2CS
38	39	55	11.2	2CS
39	31	52	5.3	2C
40	31	48	4.8	2B
41	31	63	4.8	2C
42	54	81	3.5	3D
43	54	72	4.4	3C
44	50	54	2.6	3C
45	41	54	5.1	2C

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
46	35	54	4.9	2C
47	36	57	4.1	2C
48	43	59	3.8	2C
49	33	55	3.3	2C
50	66	55	6.0	3C
51	38	55	6.3	2C
52	12	52	2.1	1C
53	29	52	12.6	2CS
54	48	61	4.6	2C
55	41	56	3.9	2C
56	28	58	6.9	2C
57	33	61	8.7	2C
58	39	51	5.7	2C
59	27	55	7.4	2C
60	43	53	2.6	2C
61	38	52	3.0	2C
62	36	55	4.0	2C
63	39	51	2.3	2C
64	37	51	3.6	2C
65	35	56	2.4	2C
66	38	56	3.5	2C
67	38	52	3.0	2C
68	34	52	3.7	2C
69	40	58	4.5	2C
70	43	62	3.7	2C
71	45	63	3.8	2C
72	61	83	2.1	3D
73	44	61	12.7	2CS
74	32	50	7.2	2C
75	54	67	2.8	2C
76	52	61	3.0	3C
77	48	56	3.4	2C
78	53	62	4.9	2C
79	47	38	4.5	2B
80	44	40	3.4	2B
81	49	48	2.9	2B
82	41	52	3.1	2C
83	41	45	2.4	2B
84	54	47	3.2	3B
85	55	50	3.2	3C
86	48	22	2.0	2A
87	42	45	6.1	2B
88	43	38	3.5	2B
89	44	35	4.3	2B
90	60	24	2.8	3A
91A	60	42	4.0	3B
91B	66	31	5.9	3B
92	61	54	10.3	3CS
93	65	46	6.9	3B
94A	65	39	2.7	3B
94B	68	26	2.1	3B

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
95	55	50	6.8	3C
96	66	62	14.0	3CS
97	63	52	9.8	3CS
98	60	59	4.0	3C
99	65	52	8.1	3CS
100	61	49	4.3	3B
101	69	49	2.3	3B
102	66	50	2.9	3C
103	38	48	5.5	2B
104	69	41	3.2	3B
105	48	42	3.5	2B
106	59	30	3.9	3B
107	33	31	5.7	2B
108	43	39	10.1	2BS
109	41	55	3.9	2C
110	49	59	2.6	2C
111	39	61	3.6	2C
112	34	56	6.1	2C
113	22	51	12.8	1CS
114	16	52	13.7	1CS
115	24	44	12.4	1BS
116	28	46	7.8	2B
117	29	50	5.3	2C
118	30	49	5.3	2B
119	48	63	3.5	2C
120	36	50	4.5	2C
121	38	47	6.5	2B
122	37	55	6.8	2C
123	29	53	9.2	2CS
124	25	55	9.3	2CS
125	28	50	7.7	2C
126	24	53	8.1	1C
127	37	43	6.3	2B
128	43	49	3.4	2B
129	15	49	12.1	1BS
130	24	56	10.6	1CS
131	26	55	10.0	2CS
132	30	57	9.9	2CS
133	27	57	10.3	2CS
134	39	47	4.3	2B
135	38	47	5.6	2B
136	57	30	2.7	3B
137	33	45	3.6	2B
138	26	55	13.0	2CS
139	24	55	11.5	1CS
140	20	51	10.8	1CS
141	41	25	3.3	2B
142	46	40	3.2	2B
143	44	50	3.4	2C
144	53	44	4.5	3B
145	59	46	2.2	3B

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
146	55	45	2.6	3B
147	46	29	3.2	2B
148	45	34	3.3	2B
149	25	50	12.1	2C
150	30	55	10.0	2C
151	47	12	3.0	2A
152	51	39	3.7	3B
153	30	43	8.3	2B
218	45	27	2.0	2B
219	41	32	3.8	2B
220	44	18	4.2	2A
221	44	46	4.1	2B
222	37	21	4.0	2A

S INDICATES THAT THE CENSUS TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED. A TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED IF MORE THAN 8.8 PER CENT OF THE TRACT POPULATION WAS REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED SUBORDINATE GROUP.

Toledo, Ohio
Social Areas 1950

Census Tract	Social Rank	Urbanization	Segregation	Social Area
1	82	22	1.2	4A
2	73	26	1.0	3B
3	72	27	1.2	3B
4	56	34	.9	3B
5	22	32	.4	1B
6	60	33	1.9	3B
7	51	32	1.9	3B
8	61	48	1.9	3B
9	30	40	1.3	2B
10	18	43	17.4	1BS
11	38	33	11.1	2B
12	25	29	17.6	2BS
13	81	37	1.3	4B
14	51	47	2.2	3B
15	43	79	1.5	2D
16	71	51	4.7	3C
17	32	49	6.2	2B
18	25	40	9.1	1B
19	32	30	18.2	2BS
20	39	43	1.7	2B
21	85	68	2.1	4C
22	65	65	7.5	3C
23	50	61	23.7	3CS
24	63	34	2.1	3B
25	45	45	2.4	2B
26	54	61	42.2	3CS
27	54	80	3.2	3D
28	46	72	13.3	2CS
29	28	60	7.6	2C
30	33	51	5.2	2C
31	21	45	6.1	1B
32	17	80	9.7	1C
33	36	47	74.3	2BS
34	32	65	73.8	2CS
35	11	43	13.7	1BS
36	26	36	41.2	2BS
37	32	48	90.0	2BS
38	29	46	4.3	2B
39	49	27	2.0	2B
40	31	34	14.0	2BS
41	32	35	2.6	2B
42	46	42	2.6	2B
43	50	29	7.1	3B
44	44	28	.8	2B
45	77	30	.7	4B
46	22	35	23.0	1BS
47	33	32	6.9	2B

CENSUS TRACT	SOCIAL RANK	URBANIZATION	SEGREGATION	SOCIAL AREA
48	46	44	5.3	2B
49	33	35	2.3	2B
50	59	31	.2	3B
51	48	34	5.2	2B
52	24	30	5.0	1B
53	18	28	25.7	1BS
54	36	34	1.0	2B
55	40	25	1.3	2A

S INDICATES THAT THE CENSUS TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED. A TRACT WAS DESIGNATED SEGREGATED IF MORE THAN 12.2 PER CENT OF THE TRACT POPULATION WAS REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED SUBORDINATE GROUP.